FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Beirut was calm on 1 September after the Lebanese Army redeployed in the western sector and the southern suburb the previous day, establishing control over all the main intersections, Beirut radio reported. A military source cited by the radio revealed that the Army has lost 42 killed and 176 wounded in the fighting since 28 August. After broadcasting an Army Command statement blaming "gunmen" in the Al-Matn area for shelling Lebanese Army positions and residential areas in Beirut, the radio subsequently noted that Phalangist Party leaders were discussing Syrian participation in the shelling. Several Palestinians and Syrians were among a number of gunmen arrested by the Army in Beirut, the radio said.

In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio after a Cabinet meeting, President Amin al-Jumayyil called on Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri to participate in a national dialogue alongside other prominent Muslim and Christian leaders. However, Junblatt subsequently rejected any dialogue "under the threat of the Army's lances" and called on other leaders to do likewise, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The PSP leader likened the Army's action in Beirut to the Israeli invasion of the capital last year and he accused the Army of shelling West Beirut to support its advance, Damascus radio reported. Birri likewise denounced the Army's advance into West Beirut and warned of an imminent massacre of Muslims by the Lebanese regime, "which has placed itself in the service of the devil," the radio added.

Meanwhile, in an official statement transmitted by SPA, Saudi Arabia called on all factions in Lebanon to stop fighting in order to enable the legitimate Lebanese Government to achieve "comprehensive national accord." The Saudi information minister had earlier telephoned President al-Jumayyil to convey Saudi sympathy and support for Lebanon, Beirut radio noted. Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan likewise telephoned Al-Jumayyil to express concern about the situation, Amman radio reported.

In another development, TASS issued a statement expressing the Soviet Union's deep concern over the "gross U.S. intervention with the use of armed force in Lebanon's internal affairs."

While the Lebanese Army reestablished control in Beirut, the Northern Coordination Committee succeeded in arranging a cease-fire among warring factions in Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. The radio cited reports of over 50 casualties in the recent fighting in the city.

Israel

The Likud ministers decided that the Herut Party center will choose the party's candidate for prime minister 1 September, IDF Radio reported. The ministers also decided not to make any changes in the coalition agreement or in cabinet portfolios after the new leader is selected, Jerusalem radio said. Although the Liberal Party and the National Religious Party (NRP) declared their support for the Likud, the NRP will also take action to include the Alignment in the cabinet albeit after the cabinet has been formed, according to the radio.

Another coalition member announced that he is joining four other Knesset members in supporting only a national unity government made up of both Likud and the Alignment, the radio added. Responding to a radio correspondent's question on the demands for a national unity government, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed doubts about the possibility of forming such a government now but acknowledged that it would be beneficial to the country.

Syria

An explosion shook the Sheraton Hotel area in Damascus, travelers arriving in the Al-Biqa' valley cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. Noting that the incident followed other explosions in the Syrian capital last weekend, the radio indicated that the Muslim Brotherhood organization may be responsible.

PLO Affairs

Geneva Conference — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will address the UN conference on Palestine during a brief visit to Geneva, SPA reported citing the Amman paper *Sawt ash-Sha'b*.

Meanwhile, in a press statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, 'Arafat said EEC states have committed a "grave mistake" by not participating in the conference.

Commentary on Lebanon — A Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary on the clashes in Lebanon sharply criticized U.S. participation in the fighting alongside the "sectarian" Lebanese Army and the Phalangists and called on Lebanese nationalists to strengthen their alliance with the PLO and reject "maneuvers and compromises" proposed by the Lebanese Government.

Libya-Chad

The present crisis involves the various Chadian factions only which must negotiate between themselves, an official of one group in the Transitional National Union Government told Paris radio. Referring to Chadian President Hissein Habre's recent statement that he will negotiate only with Libya, the official firmly rejected separate negotiations.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Commenting on the current lull in the Iran-Iraq war, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Iran wants fewer casualties on both sides and is also giving the Iraqis a chance to consider the overall situation and surrender, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio broadcast an official announcement ordering Kurdish reservists to report to their recruitment centers between 5 and 7 September.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign press reports on new Saudi oil marketing policies are false and "mere speculation," an official source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources told SPA. Oil sold by Aramco on the spot market lately was pumped in order to produce extra natural gas needed by domestic power stations in the eastern region and is being sold at the OPEC benchmark prices and in accordance with OPEC resolutions, the official explained. When there is no further need for this natural gas, Aramco will stop this procedure, he stated.

Afghanistan

A high-level government reshuffle is "imminent," according to Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad cited by AFP. Recent visits to the USSR by President Babrak Karmal and Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand for "health reasons" and by prominent former government officials have led observers to speculate that the reshuffle may extend to the upper leadership. The speculation has been strengthened by reports from travelers from Kabul that official portraits of Karmal have been withdrawn from certain public places in Kabul and Qandahar, AFP added.

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Al-Asad Reportedly Wants To Meet Mubarak

PM311548 Cairo October in Arabic 28 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Meeting Between Presidents Mubarak and Al-Asad?"]

[Text] *October* has learned from a reliable source that during his recent meeting with U.S. envoy McFarlane, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad praised Egypt's foreign policy and the role it has played in the achievement of peace. He also expressed full readiness to meet with President Husni Mubarak, and asked U.S. envoy McFarlane to help him in this regard. The U.S. envoy said: I am ready, provided that you sign an agreement with Israel.

President Hafiz al-Asad said: You are working in the interest of Israel. I shall seek other means to meet with President Mubarak.

Egypt's Al-Baz Visit to Syria Reported

GF311410 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] Beirut — It was reported here that Usaman al-Baz, adviser to the Egyptian president, visited Syria secretly and met with senior officials there in the wake of reports on the exchange of visits between Egyptian and Syrian diplomats. On the other hand, reports from Beirut noted that the U.S. political failure in the Middle East and the Gulf has prompted many Gulf countries to take steps to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Meeting in Tunis

JN311604 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1533 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian popular organizations met in Tunis last night in the presence of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolutionary forces. Present at the meeting was Brother 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the brother members of the committee on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in particular, and in the Arab arena in general. A discussion was also held on the means of promoting popular action on all levels to further support and back the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

'Arafat on EEC Nonparticipation in Conference

JN311603 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1533 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has criticized the nonparticipation of EEC member-states in the UN Conference on Palestine now convening in Geneva. He said in a press statement that the European states have committed a grave mistake by not participating in this conference.

Further Remarks on EEC

JN311644 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said in a press statement published in Bonn yesterday that the European states have committed a grave mistake by not participating in this conference. He added that the European stand on the conference comes at a time when the EEC member-states have voiced their desire to have a role in the Middle East.

Abu 'Ammar also expressed his deep concern about Kohl and the FRG Government's stand on the Arab-Zionist conflict, adding that the Bonn government is relinquishing its evenhanded policy in the Middle East.

Palestinian Delegation Leaves Amman for Tunis

LD311123 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 31 Aug (TAP) — A Palestinian delegation has left Amman this morning on its way to Tunisia. The delegation includes a number of members from the Palestinian conciliation delegation of the Palestinian Central Committee, which was formed earlier this month, and a number of mayors from the occupied territories. The delegation is visiting Tunisia to confer with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Palestinian leaders in Tunis.

The delegation will discuss with Mr 'Arafat the recent mission of the delegation in Damascus and the memorandum that the delegation prepared to end the Palestinian disputes and the disputes with Syria. Mr Muhammad Milhim, the expelled Halhul mayor and member of the delegation, stated that the situation in the Arab occupied territories and its developments will be the main points that the Palestinian delegation will discuss with the Palestinian committee of the PLO, which is in charge of the affairs in the occupied territories. They will hold a meeting because the development of the events demands such a meeting to face up to the reflections of these events on the Palestinian issue.

Fatah Delegation Departs for Libyan Visit

JN312025 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2012 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — A Fatah delegation led by Nimr Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee, left for Libya today on an official visit at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to participate in celebrations of the revolution.

An information source declared in Damascus today that the delegation is comprised of Colonel Sa'id Musa (alias Abu Musa); Mahmud al-Labadi; Abu 'Ali Mahdi; Abu Ra'd; Abu Fakhir;

and Abu Khadr. The source added that the delegation will hold talks with the Libyan leadership during its visit to Tripoli.

PCC Committee To Discuss Municipalities Issue

JN291050 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 29 Aug 83 pp 26, 23

[Nabil 'Amr's dispatch]

[Excerpt] Brigadier General 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the PLO Political Department and representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Jordan, has said that the Zionist conspiracy against the municipalities in the occupied territories will be discussed in detail this week by the committee which was formed for this purpose following the PLO Central Committee meetings which took place in Tunis earlier this month.

In a statement to *Ad-Dustur*, Brig Gen al-Yahya explained that a detailed study had been prepared on the savage Zionist onslaught against the occupied land municipalities, and the enemy's attempt to strike at the legitimacy of the elected municipal councils by appointing certain persons and muncipal committees as alternatives to the legitimate municipal councils and mayors, who were dismissed over a year ago. Al-Yahya added that a statement is expected to be issued that will specify the dangers of this conspiracy which aims at imposing the hegemony of occupation and implementing the conspiracy of autonomy.

Brig Gen al-Yahya warned the citizens against falling into the Zionist trap, which is an example of the carrot and stick policy. He also warned against the Zionist attempt to create municipal councils loyal to the occupation so as to implement the plans which aim at Judaizing the land and evicting the inhabitants.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Patrol in Lebanon

JN311657 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] On the military level, a unit of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces detonated explosive charges by remote control as a Zionist military patrol was passing in the streets of the village of 'Ayn 'Nub, to the east of Ad-Damur. The explosion destroyed one of the patrol's vehicles and left its crew killed or wounded.

A Zionist source acknowledged the attack and said that the Zionist forces have been futilely searching the area for the perpetrators of the attack.

U.S. Role in Beirut Fighting Criticized

JN311945 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 31 Aug 83

[News analysis]

[Text] The violent clashes which began in Beirut a few days ago between several parties of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement on the one hand, and the sectarian Lebanese Army and the Phalangist militias on the other, are witnessing a serious development with the U.S. Marines' direct participation in the fighting on the side of the [Lebanese] regime's army and its Phalangist militias.

This development has exposed to a large extent the nature of the Lebanese regime's threats made a few days ago which say that the plan to send the Lebanese Army into the areas from which the Zionist occupation forces will withdraw has been completed, and that the army's entry into these areas is intended — according to this regime — to preserve the national accord. The regime threatened to strike at all those who confront the army.

As has become clear by the U.S. interference in the fighting, thatthe regime's threats were based on the existence of a U.S.-Lebanese plan or agreement regarding the issue of U.S. forces' interference and direct support for spreading the hegemony of the regime's sectarian army. The U.S. interference in the fighting on the side of the regime's army and Phalangist militias was preceded by a different type of U.S. threat. It was also followed by another threat yesterday. The first threat was the announcement of the U.S. Administration's intention to increase the number of its military units operating under the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The U.S. Administration, however, went back on this threatening announcement in light of the fierce fighting in Beirut on the first day of the U.S. forces' interference in the fighting against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's parties.

The clashes — particularly their intensity — exposed the political and technical disadvantages of increasing the number of U.S. forces. The other reason behind the U.S. Administration's fast retreat from its announcement was the refusal of France, the United Kingdom, and Italy to increase the number of their units operating within the multinational peacekeeping force. This refusal clarified that [Washington's] allies are not satisfied with the design of imposing the regime's authority by force.

Yesterday's threat was the announcement of placing the aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* under the service of the commander of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon. The fact that President Reagan himself was the one that announced this decision was intended to give some credibility to the threat, which may develop to the point of actual implementation and larger U.S. forces' participation in the fighting against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. This is not only a probability, but something expected due to the nature of the battle now raging in Beirut.

At any rate, the U.S. Marine force continues its interference in the fighting on the side of the regime's army. In some locations, the Marines' direct participation is being further intensified.

Whatever the size of the direct U.S. participation in the fighting alongside the forces of the regime and the Phalangist militias, the mere bias in such a blatant manner against the parties of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement completely exposes the extent of U.S. interference in Lebanese domestic affairs and the nature of the relationship which links the Lebanese regime to the U.S. Administration — a relationship which perhaps was stipulated in the secret appendices of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement. This bias also explicitly exposes the true nature of the U.S.

Administration's calls for a just settlement that it is seeking to achieve in Lebanon. It clarifies the nature of this settlement that is based on imposing the hegemony of the Lebanese forces, which are collaborating with the Zionist enemy and are connected to Washington by the problem of what will remain of Lebanon. The imposition of the hegemony of definite sectarian forces practically means the partitioning of Lebanon.

All this raises a very important question — that of Lebanese national accord. It has become clear and evident that what the regime says about national accord, sovereignty, and legitimacy has not been substantiated on the level of practical implementation. It is merely talk about slogans for tactical purposes and maneuvers in order to gain time and minimize the importance of the basic problem, that of the Zionist occupation of Lebanon.

The U.S. participation in the fighting alongside the regime has exposed the size of the U.S. interference in Lebanese domestic affairs. What kind of Lebanese national accord will it be if Washington, and subsequently Israel, are partners to it? What kind of Lebanese accord will it be if it does not handle the basic problem of liberating Lebanon from the Zionist occupation? What kind of sovereignty and legitimacy will it be that the U.S. Marines and the Zionist forces of occupation seek to impose? What kind of accord can be attained with those forces which still consider the forces of occupation as their protector and their ally? What kind of accord can be achieved while the head of the Lebanese regime, Amin al-Jumayyil, is officially requesting Washington to interfere to protect what he calls the legitimacy and the legitimate army?

The formula of this accord has collapsed in practice. There can be no accord with the forces that seek to make Lebanon a hostage in the hands of the U.S. Marines and the Zionist forces of occupation. The parties in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement should realize this and discard such an accord. While waging their battle, they must submit their clear political program to achieve Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and dignity on the basis of removing Zionist occupation.

This requires closing ranks and entrenching the formula of joint struggle, which necessarily means the strengthening of the alliance with the PLO and its forces which are present in the Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. This also requires rejecting all the Lebanese regime's maneuvers and the compromise solutions, because these solutions will only bring about a U.S.-Israeli settlement.

Unity Urged To Combat Lebanese-U.S. 'Conspiracy'

JN311828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1601 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] What is taking place in the Lebanese arena in general and in the nationalist areas of Beirut — as well as in its southern suburb in particular, where the sectarian Lebanese Army, the Phalangist militias, and U.S. Marine forcesare launching aggressive attacks on the positions of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement under the supervision of the Lebanese president and his prime minister, Al-Wazzan — is an attempt to impose sectarian hegemony in accordance with the plans of the isolationist Lebanese front led by the Maronite Sham'unists and Phalangists, fully backed by the Zionist enemy and the United States. The isolationists are trying to force their hegemony and control over all the nationalist areas. What the isolationists will try to implement under this hegemony against the Lebanese nationalists in the future is much more dangerous than what is being implemented currently.

The Sabra and Shatila carnage and the well-known massacre of Saturday [an incident in the Lebanese civilian war] are still vivid in the mind. All these are obvious indicators as to what the fascist isolationist forces can do to the Lebanese nationalist masses represented in their nationalist and progressive forces.

This demands that all the parties of the Nationalist Movement stand fast in the face of this filthy conspiratorial design. There must be more unity and an increasing steadfastness to foil this design.

Shafiq al-Wazzan's Role in Lebanon Questioned

JN311633 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1546 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The Lebanese nationalist masses in the Lebanese arena are wondering about the role played by Al-Wazzan and members of his government in the conspiratorial liquidatory design led by the fascist Phalangist Party, to which President of the Republic Amin al-Jumayyil belongs. Have things reached the point where Shafiq al-Wazzan himself participates with Amin al-Jumayyil in supervising the operations of annihilation, homicide, and destruction committed by the sectarian army in Lebanon against the Lebanese Muslims and nationalists?

The fascist Phalangist Party has succeeded in turning Al-Wazzan and members of his government into a new Trojan horse to implement its criminal design of controlling the Lebanese nationalist areas.

We tell Mr al-Wazzan: If you are really not a new Trojan horse, if you are not a real partner to what is being planned against the Lebanese Muslims and nationalists, then why have you stayed at the top of this government in spite of the demands for its resignation made by several figures of the Islamic and nationalist forces?

The nationalist masses in Lebanon expect the Lebanese Government to adopt a stand in favor of what is right — alongside these masses which the Phalangist Party is trying to control.

BAHRAIN

Replacing Lebanon's Multinational Force Urged

GF301052 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar Al-Khalij* has stressed that the participation of U.S. Marine Forces in the fighting that took place between the Lebanese Army and the Amal Movement militias is the gravest development which the Lebanese arena has witnessed since the invasion of Lebanon. The paper emphasizes that the U.S. Marine Corp commanders cannot justify this condemnable interference.

In an editorial today, the paper points out that we were neither surprised nor did we rule out this U.S. armed interference in the disputes of the Lebanese factions. The paper continues that this interference crowns the policy of the United States, which is unaware of the problems of our region and our Arab nation, and bolsters Israeli arrogance in the Middle East.

The paper continues by saying that as nobody was surprised by the participation of the U.S. Marine Corps in strafing defined areas of Beirut, then it will not be surprising when this interference expands to the point of bringing about a further imbalance in the military balance of power in Lebanon. This will cement the domination of a certain party and cause the disintegration of Lebanon and its people with the bitter differences, with the bullets and projectiles.

Concluding, *Akhbar Al-Khalij* says that this may be an obsession, yet a situation that would conform with the de facto situation would be the withdrawal of the multinational forces from Lebanon and their replacement by a genuine Arab force "since the Arabs understand Lebanon and care more about its people than the United States, France, Britain or Italy."

KUWAIT

Iran Holding Six Kuwaiti Fishing Vessels

GF311620 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm in Arabic 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Government circles have begun efforts to ensure the release of six Kuwaiti vessels which belong to the association of fishermen. These vessels have been held by Iranian authorities since 22 August.

Official sources told *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* that the Iranian authorities are holding six privately-owned Kuwaiti vessels which belong to the association of fishermen and that these vessels lost their way while on a routine fishing trip. These vessels were recently sighted in Iranian territorial water.

QATAR

Djibouti Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Departs

GF010611 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 31 Aug (QNA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti Foreign affairs and cooperation minister, has praised the fraternal relations existing between his country and Qatar in all the fields. He expressed hope that these relations will become stronger in the future for the best interests of the two fraternal countries of Qatar and Djibouti.

This came in a predeparture statement he made to QNA following the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Qatar. He said that his visit to Qatar comes within the framework of a tour of a number of area countries, during which he conveyed messages to the leaders of thse countries from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled dealing with the issues which the Arab nation is facing and the means of finding solutions to these problems.

He pointed out that the talks with the officials of the countries he visited focused ont he Palestinian issue — since it is the core of the Middle East issue — in addition to the Lebanese issue, the Palestinian-Syrian differences, and the schism within the Palestinian revolution ranks.

He also indicated that during these talks stress was placed on the need to unify Arab ranks and to eliminate Arab differences prior to the Arab summit conference in November. This will help in reaching positive and unanimous resolutions that bolster the Arab stands and ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He also expressed his country's worry and regret over resumption of relations between some of the African countries and the Zionist entity. He pointed out that resumption of relations can be attributed to the pressures put on these countries by the superpowers and international Zionism in addition to other internal conditions in these countries. He also demanded that the African countries adhere to the resolutions dealing with boycotting Israel and do their best to reinforce Arab-African relations.

As for the civil war in Chad, he stressed that his country's constant stance on this issue lies in the need to ensure withdrawal of all foreign powers from Chad and let the Chadian people to solve their problems by themselves without foreign pressures and interference.

He also urged the warring sides in the Horn of Africa to adhere to the principles of goodneighborly relations and to sincerely work in the direction of solving all the disputes through negotiation.

Concluding his statement, he said that in November his country will hold an economic conference with the participation of the Arab Gulf countries, 30 other countries, and 30 organizations, including specialized Arab, international organizations, and regional institutions, which will consider giving aid to his country in financing its economic plans and development projects. He stated that the United Nations had adopted a resolution calling on all the countries to help his country since it is one of the least developed countries in the world.

SAUDI ARABIA

Fahd Receives Kuwaiti Deputy Premier in Jidda

LD311251 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA) — This afternoon, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his palace in Jidda Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed to His Majesty a message from his brother the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; his Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs; and the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in the Kingdom.

Kuwait Official Ends Visit

LD311655 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1355 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad As-Sabah, Kuwait's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Jidda this afternoon after a short visit to the Kingdom during which he conveyed a message to his majesty the king from the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. He was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; (Salim Sunbul), chief protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Sa'ud al-'Uthaymi, Kuwait's ambassador to the Kingdom.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah told reporters before his departure that, during his meeting with his majesty the king earlier today, he explained the outcome of his visit to Damascus. He also briefed his majesty on his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He pointed out that all this is within the framework of preparations for convening the next Arab summit, to ensure the success of the conference in finding at least a minimum of Arab solidarity, and achieving the appropriate atmosphere for convening the summit.

Kingdom Issues Appeal to Lebanese Factions

LD311937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA) — The Kingdom has again appealed to the warring factions in Lebanon to halt fighting immediately and give an opportunity to the efforts being exerted to enable the legitimate Lebanese Government achieve comprehensive national accord in a manner on which the Lebanese agree.

This was uttered in a statement issued this evening by Information Minister 'Ali Ash-Sha'ir. The text of the statement is as follows:

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia feels great pain when following the current grave escalation of the bloody conflicts that are continuing between the sons of the same people in the same homeland. It greatly regrets that the warring factions have not responded to the frequent appeals by the Arab nation, or to its continued efforts that demand that people listen to their conscience and reason in order to foil the plans and intrigues that the enemies of the Arab nation have been hatching for 8 years to tear Lebanon apart, to divide its people, to sunder its unity and to destroy its freedom and independence.

So we ask: How is it possible for the sincere Arab effort to contribute to saving the grave situation that is daily deteriorating in Lebanon? How can this effort work seriously for the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy forces from Lebanese territory, unless all sincere and pure efforts are combined — the main efforts being the Lebanese effort, without which no force is able to change the bitter reality?

Time and again the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has appealed to the factions not to resort to arms and to stop fighting in order to give an opportunity to the Arab efforts being exerted and also to the current international mediation, and it has appealed to all political and spiritual leaderships to do their utmost to close ranks to enable the legitimate Lebanese Government to achieve comprehensive national accord in a manner on which the Lebanese agree. This is the ideal solution, to which we see no alternative for ending this tragedy, which has long been taking place and which has destroyed the lives of thousands of innocent citizens from various factions when they used to enjoy prosperity, cordiality, and stable security under the banner of unity.

While it stresses its desire to ensure the freedom of the will of the Lebanese people through their lawful institutions and not to intervene in the affairs of the Lebanese house, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pained to see an edifice of Arab civilization collapse and one of the fountains of learning, enlightenment and giving dry up or almost dry up. It also pains the hearts of the sons of the Arab nation to see the Lebanese citizen shoot his fellow Lebanese brother, whatever the difference in view or variance of the viewpoint. So the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — government and people — repeats today its appeal to the government and people of Lebanon to act immediately and stop the fighting in preparation for removing all the causes for this fighting. And let the will of the Lebanese people, in accordance with the will of God, be stronger and sharper than the will of the forces of evil which have always worked to kindle sedition to foment discard among the members of one Lebanese family, which today faces a hard test that will determine and define the fate and fututure of the coming generations in Lebanon.

There is no doubt that the Lebanese people alone are the ones that have the ability to pass the test and determine their destiny;

and it goes without saying that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia renews in this appeal its sure resolve to continue and to make every effort to support all the legitimate and national capabilities of Lebanon in various spheres; and it will intensify its efforts to urge the United States to continue its pressure to speed up the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon so that Lebanon may remain unified and independent, enjoying friendship and with peace prevailing.

Foreign Minister Remarks on Solidarity, Lebanon

LD312304 Riyadh SPA in English 1906 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, Aug 31 SPA — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal expressed hope that efforts underway to achieve Arab solidarity would meet the desires of differing Arab states.

In statement, while seeing off Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Prince Sa'ud said the Kingdom would continue its efforts whatever the circumstances.

"The creation of a proper atmosphere to convene the upcoming summit is considered a basic element in line with a resolution adopted by the recent GCC Ministerial Council meeting held in At-Ta'if," he added.

Prince Sa'ud also expressed hope that the Arab League member states would respond positively to such efforts.

On the outcome of his visit to Jordan, Prince Sa'ud said contacts between the two countries had led to "some direction to ensure minumum needed Arab cooperation to face Arab problems.

"All moves undertaken by Saudi Arabia or other countries are concentrated on ensuring a minimum degree of Arab cooperation" he added.

Replying to a question whether the Lebanese problem was also part of these efforts, Prince Sa'ud said this question was on top of Arab problems, needing a solution.

Comment on Israeli Policy, Begin's Successor

'Hostile' Policy To Continue

GF311918 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Analysis by 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hazza']

[Excerpts] The struggle inside the Israeli entity is still very intense following affirmation that the enemy's prime minister, Menahem Begin, intends to carry out his decision to resign. The axis of the struggle in the enemy's Cabinet centers on the successor to Begin, who will leave behind him a weak coalition which will (?result) in differences between the rightist extremists, an alliance which has set and implemented the Zionist settlement policy, and religious groups which exert all-out efforts to make their presence felt with other alliances inside the Israeli enemy's Cabinet.

Whether Begin officially submits his resignation to the Israeli entity's president after a few days as reported by the news, or whether the coalition which the Israeli enemy's Cabinet consists of can choose a new prime minister, or whether the opposition Labor Party assumes power in Israel, the result will be one and the same.

Menahem Begin is well known. His name is associated with invasion, hostile operations, and Arab bloodshed. Without any right or excuse, he is also the Israeli official during whose era settlements have expanded, and who established several of them in the occupied West Bank, without caring about international opinion and resolutions which warn the entity about carrying out such tyrannical practices.

If we really believe that Begin will resign from his post — this man whose hands are stained with the blood of the innocents in occupied Palestine and Lebanon — the record of the successor who will take the post of prime minister will be no less blackened than his predecessor, Begin.

The news reports mention the possibility of one of the following three murderers as his successor: Yitzhaq Shamir, foreign affairs minister; David Levi, deputy prime minister and minister of housing; or Ariel Sharon, former defense minister.

It is left for us to say that in the event the ruling coalition fails to choose a successor to Begin, eyes will turn to the Israeli opposition Labor Party led by Shim'on Peres, who has the right to assume power without holding elections at the order of the Israeli enemy's president, Hayim Herzog.

Thus, the end — whether the transfer of power from one person to another, or if the Labor Party overcomes its competitors in the Zionist entity — will not change the facts regarding Israel's hostile policy and its expansionist goals. All the officials in the enemy's Cabinet and all the parties and coalitions aim at one thing — and that is to carry out the settlement policy, continue hostile operations, and endeavor to occupy more Arab land.

No Change Expected

GF010656 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Regarding the resignation of the Zionist enemy's prime minister, *Al-Yawm* said: The Jewish policy is one and does not change, whether Begin goes or Sharon or Arens or somebody else from the terrorist elements comes. It always looks for blood and destruction in every territory that the Jewish foot steps on. *Al-Yawm continued: The Arabs now are in front of a fixed* truth: The resignation of terrorist Begin is nothing but a maneuver which might realize a great success for the Zionist entity in continuing to remain in Lebanon, extend the period of its presence on Lebanese territories, and contain southern Lebanon until it becomes an Israeli territory on which the terrorists can move as they wish and instigate trouble whenever they see that it will mean stability for them — as it is currently occurring in Lebanon.

On the same subject, that is, the resignation of the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, in its editorial today *Al-Jazirah* stated: It is difficult for anyone to imagine that there is someone better than Menahem Begin within the leaders of the Zionist parties to succeed him as prime minister. All of them are exactly like him and among them all Begin himself remains the characteristic symbol of pompousness, deception, tyranny, stubborness, challenge, and abidance by the maximum limits of bloody violence in the strategic line of the Zionist policy in the Middle East. This in itself is a challenge for anyone who thinks to take his leading position. The Israeli mentality has gotten used to dealing with a leader such as Begin who embodies the Jewish greedy and expansionist nature and the Zionist method of violence, cruelty, aggression, and challenge.

Change 'Almost Impossible'
LD010840 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Excerpts] It is almost impossible for a change to take place in the Israeli enemy's policy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict after the resignation of Prime Minister Begin. This is because the enemy's policy in confronting the Arabs is not linked to personalities, whether in power or not. The process is directly linked with attacking the Arabs as a means of defending the Zionist entity.

It follows that Begin's departure does not mean that relaxation is expected in the grave and tense situation resulting from the enemy's attempts to exacerbate the situation — either the Lebanon or Israeli-Arab conflict in general. This is because the course of this struggle is dictated by the circumstances of the challenge or [word indistinct] what is to be decided by the confrontation. The Arab triumph in this confrontation depends on their own ability to shoulder the responsibilities through true solidarity among themselves in facing the Zionist challenge, which does not vary according to persons, time, or place.

Oil Ministry Explains Aramco Spot Market Sales
LD311457 Riyadh SPA in English 1238 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, Aug 31, SPA — An official source at the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry has denied reports appearing in the foreign press about new Saudi oil marketing policies and its implications.

The source told the SPA reporter that most of the reports on the issue were "untrue and mere press speculations." The source said what was happening was that Aramco had been selling some of its production on spot markets at the official OPEC benchmark and in line with financial conditions applied in the Kingdom and the rest of the OPEC member states. "The main reason for this act is to produce a quantity of gas needed for power generating in the eastern region in order to avoid power failures like the one which occurred two months ago, and to provide different industries with their needs for gas," he added.

The Kingdom, through Aramco, has been able to detect the oil market and its condition and has been marketing its oil production in the same way the OPEC countries were following for years, the source said. He added that this marketing procedure followed by Aramco was for a limited period, and would be stopped when the need for it no longer existed.

The source made the following clarifications: First, the sold quantities are limited and meet with OPEC resolutions on production ceilings. Second, the prime goal of the government of HM King Fahd is the stability of prices and protection from fluctuations and collapse. The Kingdom has made many sacrifices in the past to support OPEC and to preserve its unity, and will continue this policy in the future with content and belief, the source said. The source added that the mentioned marketing procedures were within the framework of the oil policy laid and endorsed by HM King Fahd.

UAE

New 'Ajman Oil Company Begins Operations
GF291933 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] 'Ajman, 29 Aug (WAKH) — It was announced in 'Ajman today that a new national oil company began prospecting for oil this week in the Amirate of 'Ajman. The new company, which is called 'Ajman National Oil Company Limited [sharikat naft 'ajman al-wataniyah al-mahdudah], will seek to give an impetus to the efforts to exploit petroleum resources in the Amirate of 'Ajman in particular, and in other parts of the world if the opportunity arises, as well as enrich the UAE's experience in exploiting natural resources, making profits, and developing national investments, an official of the company said today. The official said that the company's paid capital amounts to U.S.$27.5 million. Fifty percent of this amount was contributed by citizens, while the remainder was contributed by businessmen from the Arab countries.

Referring to the company's future plans, the official said that the company's board of directors will meet in September to draw up a work plan onthe company's policies and define the company's responsibilities in accordance with the objectives of establishing the company.

Citing an official in the Government of the Amirate of 'Ajman, WAM reported that a special law is currently being drafted to encourage investment in the amirate in order to complement development programs in the UAE within the framework of the UAE's general plan.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives Saudi Message
GF311726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister, received a written message from his Brother Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal. The message dealt with

bilateral relations and means of the developing them. The message was in reply to a message sent earlier by Brother Dr 'Abdal 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali.

YSP CC Concludes Meetings, Issues Statement

GF311612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The YSP Central Committee concluded the meetings of its 10th ordinary session. A statement issued on the results of this session said:

The YSP Central Committee held its ordinary 10th session from the period of 29 to 31 August 1983 under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The committee discussed a number of reports and issues related to our internal and external activities in the various fields of party affairs, politics, economy, and ideology. During its session, the Central Committee paid particular attention to the current developments in the Arab and international arenas and their influence on the course of the struggle waged by the Arab and international liberation movements.

The Central Committee expressed its support for the peaceful efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist bloc to solve the world's problems and strengthen the foundations of peace and stability in the world. The Central Committee also saluted the results of the international conference for peace and life and against nuclear war which was held in Prague,and which constituted a (?sincere) demonstration against the threats of the imperialists' hostile intentions.

The Central Committee studied during this meeting the situation created by the ecalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught which is aimed at abolishing the accomplishments made by the progressive (?system) of our Arab masses, returning colonialism to the Arab region, and liquidating the legitimate Arab questions, foremost of which is that of the Arab Palestinian people and their rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to build their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Central Committee expressed concern about these plots and hostile moves, which reached their climax with the organizing of military maneuvers by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force on the lands of Egypt, Oman, Somalia, and Sudan which — in addition to the military bases and fleets that are present in the territories and waters of these countries — constitute an overt violation of their national sovereignty and a serious threat to security and stability in the Arab region.

The Central Committee notes that the U.S. military presence in the Arab region constitutes one of the most prominent features of the strategic military alliance declared between the United States and Israel in 1981, whose first outcome was the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its resultant savage massacres and mass annihilation operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Central Committee expressed concern about the continuation of this war which has inflicted heavy losses to the resources and interests of both Iraq and Iran, lessened their contribution in confronting the joint imperialist-Zionist enemy, and provided a climate favorable to imperialist ambitions in the region. The Central Committee reaffirmed our country's stand, which calls for the necessity of resorting to peaceful dialogue and avoiding the use of force in resolving the problems between the two neighboring countries.

The Central Committee also expressed deep concern about the increasing imperialist military intervention in Chad which is accompanied by U.S. military moves in the Libyan Gulf of Sart and the coasts of North Africa, the escalating hostile U.S. threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah,and the U.S. maneuvers at the Horn of Africa. This is the thing that spreads centers of tension in Africa and inflicts harm on the security of this continent and on world peace.

The Central Committee called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad, enabling the Chadian people to achieve their territorial integrity and safeguard their security.

Supreme People's Council Convenes 31 August

GF311626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Supreme People's Council began the meetings of its 15th ordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The council discussed a number of the issues listed on its agenda, beginning with the joint statement that was issued by the first session of the Supreme Yemeni Council which was held in San'a'.

YAR

President Congratulates Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF311838 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the anniversary of Libya's 1 September Revolution.

Deputy Prime Minister Departs for Libya

GF311840 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs and member of the standing committee, left for Tripoli today, leading a popular and official delegation to the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of Libya's 1 September Revolution.

In a predeparture statement to the SABA' news agency, Dr Hasan Makki said that he is carrying a written message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on the current developments in the Arab arena and bilateral relations.

Saddam Chairs 4-Hour Cabinet Meeting 31 August
JN311212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired a 4-hour Cabinet meeting here today during which he discussed the topics on the agenda with the ministers and took the appropriate decisions. The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC Vice Chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; members of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; Cabinet ministers; presidents of the popular organizations, and a number of state officials.

Communique on 30-31 August Military Activities
JN311620 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military communique states that three Iranians were killed in the central sector of the battlefield and one infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed. Communique No 1,203 issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today said that the Iranian forces, during military operations over the past 24 hours, also lost one machinegun, whose crew were killed east of Basra. The communique added that the Iranian enemy today shelled the border town of Mandali and its suburbs causing material damage to civilian installations. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,203 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To keep the Iraqis and their cities safe from the barbaric Khomeyniite aggression and evil, our valiant Armed Forces continued their activities and their heroic battle against the Iranian regime's forces of aggression. The results of the activities yesterday and today are follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three and destroying one infantry position and one hardware stockpile.

2. One heavy machinegun position was destroyed and it crew were killed east of Basra.

3. The treacherous Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 August 1983

Kurdish Servicemen, Reservists Called to Centers
JN311311 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Here is an announcement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Announcement No 52 for the year 1983 issued by the Mobilization and Statistics Department of the Defense Ministry:

1. Those Kurdish servicemen and reservists born in 1948 and those who were born between 1950 and 1962 inside and oustide the Kurdish automomous region to whom RCC decisions Nos 897, 1136, and 1555 of 11 July, 2 September, and 11 december 1982 respectively apply must report to their recruitment centers within 3 days, beginning 5 September 1983 and ending at the end of working hours on 7 September 1983 for those who are inside Iraq.

2. Those who are oustide Iraq must report to our missions abroad within 15 days of the above date to clarify their positions.

3. This announcement is an official memorandum addressed to the official and semiofficial departments, the socialist, private, and mixed sectors so that they may inform their employees of its contents.

[Signed] Brigadier general, assistant director of the Mobilization and Statistics Department

ATH-THAWRAH Columnist on National Independence
WA311221 Baghdad Ath-Thawrah in Arabic 2 Jul 83 p 3

[From "Studies" column by Sabah Salman: "Tenacious Questions and Limiting Answers — The Problem"]

[Text] A discordant voice is heard...from a man who intended that his nationality not be disclosed and who persisted in keeping his identity secret.

His words were a challenge, or a malicious attempt to start a convulsive argument and a hot-tempered reply in the middle of Europe, which sees an evil omen in a nervous reply to any question, no matter from whom or how tenacious the inquiry.

The man said: "It is not important that you know who I am or what nationality I bear. I realized from your way of speaking that you are from Iraq, and the realization gives me the chance to indulge my desire to ask questions that I have had for a long time. I have followed the happenings in your country and I offer the following questions:

"Is your country, Iraq, stricken by delusion, in that it forgets that it lives in a world ruled by international strategies? Who are you that you think you can change or shake the agreed international constants?

"Sir, the international map is not an atlas prepared for printing with random dimensions and coloring. It is a political map whose borders are drawn by international strategies. They have imperatives which must not be overstepped and rules which it is not possible to transgress upon. You have carried an iron sword with a sharp edge to strike at these rules and imperatives. This is forbidden. The sword must be made of wood, and even if extrememem circumstances demand that it be of iron, it must be rusty iron or be a decorative sword to hang on the walls of the Third World countries.

"You drew a cutting sword and plunged it into the fixed stanchions of international policy. You uprooted interests, and you unearthed a prominent methodology of the international strategies. That is your mistake and that is your problem."

Provocative questions. Winnning the argument demanded cool nerves and not emotionalism.

I was certain of the conviction in the man's features. I ignored it, for I did not want to begin my argument with prejudicial doubts or to make the simple case one of hostility, a clothes rack on which to hang the unsettling questions, so I soothed my angry heart and my frustrated emotions.

I wanted to be a "gentleman" [in English] in the sight of civilized people. I listened to the man, but inside I remained an unpacified turmoil. A smile covered the brown face of the visitor to the foggy country.

Calm was the first prerequisite to win the argument because the questioner was betting the provocation would affect my nerves. He expected an emotional response in which anger would lead to rashness, or at least to ill-considered words which would not satisfy or please no matter how much truth or fact they bore.

I began by saying: I do not want to ask questions in an atmosphere of distrust or to start off by making an ignorant or reckless insinuation about Iraqi policy or its official course, lest it be the closed door that ends debate.

I will assume good intentions and place the questions in a framework of frank convictions, and these are ture in the sense that you see what you see. However, I hope I am right in saying that they are mistaken convictions.

Let me say in offering the desired response: How do we view this international delusion?

Delusion as I understand it is pumping the self up to more than normal size, paying the price of overestimating one's value, and boasting. In short, it is becoming bloated and foolish, using ill-considered words.

Transfer the concept to national delusion, meaning that the deluded nation is one that amplifies its national reality to more than it is capable of handling and that pursues a policy and military moves that exceed its energies. Its point of view is a model of irresponsible national statements.

How is a nation deluded? When does a nation persist in its delusion? In the Third World, the constitutional institutions are either formal, bestowing the desired constitutional structure on the regime, or are institutions having a fixed representational role. The measured performance of a particular democracy connected with a particular dogmatic concept forms the basis for constitutional legitimacy, because these are popular regimes.

In any case, the top man in the country is the model for its behavior.

I stress this point because I want to derive two facts from it:

1. The delusion of a nation begins with the delusion of its top man, which is applied to the national behavior in word and deed.

2. The concept of the top man in the Third World does not mean that a single case is identical in all of its experience. The distinction I mean is not in form only, but is substantial, as shown by:

The man who commands, who leads by expressing the sentiments of the people. He then is first in behavior, but through conscientious responsibility and eternal vigilance.

The man who rules, rules through orders, according to time and mood. He is first in behavior, but through love of the self, his authority, and his wishes.

Such a difference demands the important interjection that the deluded nation is in the shadow of the ruler's presence, not that of the commander, because the ruler's orders motivate him. They are imaginary words which do not relate to his true situation. Recklessness [to him] appears to be courage venerated by others. He believes that a noisy clamor is the voice from on high heeded by all in fear and trembling.

So where are we in Iraq? It is easy to make charges, but difficult to condemn or prove the charges.

The statements are unproved and unjust; they remain a point of view. Objectivity demands evidence of their soundness or a demonstration of their incorrectness. What are the deluded positions in Iraq's foreign relations and international behavior? Where are the noise and clamor of voices, the crack and buzz of words whch show a single thread leading to delusion?

I want an international conduct which does not put a high value on security, responsibility, and the honor of the international community. [sentence as published]

Iraq's international program postulates friendship for all, but there has been a deviation, and the responsibility lies with the other side, the side which does not understand this program or is not pleased by the principle of pure friendship. Iraq's international position does not lead it to pick quarrels on the basis of a difference in perception. On a very fundamental level, it honors international law and the right of people to decide their own destiny and to make their own choices.

This fact does not mean that Iraq is not aware that it lives in the world of today, among whose characteristics is the existence of two giants, the Soviet Union and the United States, which affect international policy thrugh their universal strategies, expansion, and ambitions.

Thus, the keen Iraqi sword is not raised to cut the fat from the body of the Russian bear or to sever the American head as much as it is a sword which is well known for protecting Iraq and the Arab homeland from international ambitions. It cuts nothing but the tentacles of the octopus which covets [Iraq] and the Arab homeland as morsels to swallow.

This course shows no sign of delusion.

It is the course of independence.

It is troublesome for Iraq; it is the problem. However, there is no other substitute or choice.

Why is independence a problem? Before answering directly, what is the import of this course being dependent on international policy?

Independence does not skip over international policy. It does not disdain objective facts or oppose sound international relations or national choices, whatever they may be.

Independence does not mean plotting constant warfare with the international strategies. It does not equate to the eternal enmity of the international blocs. It plans national alternatives in a world of large blocs.

Independence is completely opposed to international obscurity. It is not a proportionate view of the centers of international polarization. It is for national decisionmanking from an independent stance, with anyone or against anyone.

Independence in international relationships is based on the convergence of strategies and not on strategic alliances, irrespective of the degree of friendship and the strength of the international relationship.

Independence is refusal to join the international game or to facilitate the search for contests in its national arena. It does not agree to be an active side or partner in the international "gentlemen's" [in English] agreements whose nature is to make an international deal on behalf of one side in exchange for a similar one for the other side.

The international blocs, having universal strategies, do not approve of independence, because it closes the door in the face of their international expansion, or they toerate it for a time, when it serves their interest in the conflict with the opposing side. This is the general basis of the international strategies' viewpoint. This is the concept that we recognize about independence, to which a characteristic may be added that accompanies Iraqi independence, embodied in two main concerns:

1. Iraqi independence is not mere political independence; that is to say, its source is not the political stand or evaluation alone. Its ideological efforts extend to the independence of intellectual dogma. For this reason, it is a fierce independence which possesses an extreme sensitivity to any encroachment on the national decisionmaking process. It is thus not a convenient independence capable of modifying its principles or of offering surrenders injurious to honor and the national sovereignty. It is also not an indolent independence in which the national will is submerged beneath a foreign will.

2. Iraqi independence is not simplistic; it is complex. It is a national independence that expresses pan-Arab independene in the Arab community. It then is the result of patriotic and national aspirations in its view of international preferences and its avoidance of every attempt by international influence to harm the national and pan-Arab will.

In light of these facts, how is it that we differ and yet coincide?

1. We differ in perception. You describe this process as error and delusion. I describe it as correctness and legitimate national greatness, as desirable Iraqi pride — legitimate because it is far form international delusion and desirable because it is an expression of the eercise of reasonable power, not an indication of a rejected weakness.

2. We coincide in nomenclature — the existence of this program is the problem — while differing in our understanding of what the words mean in their various senses.

To you, to get rid of [the problem] means to avoid a headache caused by firm adherence to national honor and by independent national decisionmaking. For us, it means that it is a historical evaluation and choice in confirming the independent identity of Iraq and in maintaining its national pride.

We permit no one to humiliate us, no matter what the price. We do not sell our honor, no matter what the temptation. The head held high will not bow under any circumstances, no matter what the results.

This is Iraq's problem in the view of others, because its independence means a lofty honor which sees the big powers, who covet its debasement, as the smallest of the small.

It is the basis which Iraq refuse to let its role in international policy be under the shadow of the big powers, because its long support of its principles will not yield to anyone or seek protection from others.

Is independene alone the problem, as they believe?

I ponder all of this and I say no!

National honor is one manifestation of this. Iraq's greatness, pride, and self-respect is one facet. The other is Iraq's srength and clear ability to chart its course and achieve its triumphs. Iraq's strength is not an active protential in itself. It is a characteristic and a concept that reflects the Iraqi political decisionmaking capability. This capability expresses itself in two important points:

1. It seizes its historical oortunities through action and major stands by means of its self-esteem and national potential, and by disdaining to beg for "profits" or attain them whenever chance permits.

2. It determines its course in international policy far from participation in the international conflict and from imprisonment in internatinal strategies. It strengthens its own movement and avoids the pitfalls and pressures of the big powers.

Who lurks behind the independent Iraqi decisionmaking ability?

Before I answer, I want you to comprehend a short but necessary introduction:

I am afraid that the intrusion of the concepts about the top man in the Third World may have blurred the picture's outlines, because there is so much talk about the words in the dictionary like "idolization" and "praise." The difficulty is how to distinguish among them — between the true roles and the pretender roles — and how to differentiate the man who commands from the person who rules.

The other matter is that everything in the Third World relates to the man who is first in behavior. It may lead to the mistaken view of equating these men without concern for the facts or without giving them the consideration that they deserve.

After that, I want you to go beyond the intruding concepts and the view of mistaken similarity about the man who is first in behavior. I say that the independent Iraqi decisionmaking capability springs from Saddam Husayn.

This is the absolute truth because he is the man of power and of strong responsible decisionmaking.

Why and how?

He is the man of the revolution, the captain of its destiny, and the originator of historical roles and great deds which require a commander and strong decisionmaking. Saddam Husayn is that strong man and destined originator of strong decisions.

He has the most credit for Iraq's international standing and for the strengthening of its independence. Thanks to this role and leadership, the big powers' policies are unable to toy with us as they toy with others. However, they are able to limit our opportunities and to obstruct them, or some of them, at some times or in some places.

It is considered that Iraq is equal in strength to most larger countries in national sovereignty and independent decisionmaking.

The source of its strength is its people and principles. It is a strength without delusion, but it requires alertness, responsibility, and humility without weakness.

I know that Saddam Husayn is stronger than most men because he is in the right. Due to his faith, his greatness is beyond doubt, because to him life without honor is a vast desert, desolate and full of wild beasts. Its bleak hills hold nothing but sand and thorns. For this reason, he believes that he who would remain calm in the heart of the whirlwind must coexist with the unthinkable or he cheats himself of a dreamy peace in the midst of a stormy world. He thus soars on the winds to remain above them, with personal honor for the sake of the great culture of Iraq.

Saddam Husayn does not wager on the era and its coincidences because today's era is fabricated and not a time to calm the storm. Saddam Husayn is a man of history and the greatest wager is on him, because while the era is the ally of the opportunist who seizes power, history is a record of infinite duration which opens its pages to heroes.

My explanation is the absolute truth. It is historical intgrity in conformance with what history plans for the commander, Saddam Husayn, a man of independence, national honor, and leadership ability.

Of course, this description has no strings attached, even if praise is associated with delusion.

However, the problem may be in the world of the big powers. Perhaps I am wrong and perhaps I am right. I may have convinced you or perhaps you still need convincing.

What concerns me is that I have conveyed the facts, and it put my conscience at rest. He who has a conscience knows what I mean.

King Husayn Departs for Pakistan, PRC 31 August

JN311257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman today for Pakistan on their way to the PRC and a tour of a number of Asian states. Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Tharwat, His Highness 'Abdalla ibn al-Husayn, the prime minister, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the court minister, the ministers, the chief of staff, the public security director, the Royal Air Force commander, and the ambassadors of the states that their majesties will visit.

His Majesty King Husayn is accompanied by an official delegation comprised of the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the chairman of the National Planning Council, and the assistant to the chief of staff for planning affairs.

Before His Majesty King Husayn and in presence of the Cabinet members, His Highness Crown Prince hasan was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

Interviewed by XINHUA

JN311517 Amman Doemstic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that the main problem in the Middle East crisis lies in the absence of a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, which is the core of the crisis in the region. On the eve of his visit to China, his majesty told XINHUA that Israel's insistence on continuing its occupation of Palestinian territories and parts of Arab and Lebanese territories, as well as its repressive practices, its settlement policy in Jerusalem and the occupied territories, and its rejection of UN and Security Council resolutions, led to instability and the absence of security and peace in the Middle East. He also affirmed that peace will not be realized without ending the occupation from territories that Israel captured in 1967, safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, achieving justice for the region's peoples and security for the region's states, as well as removing the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory.

On moves to resolve the Palestinian problem, His Majesty King Husayn said that the joint Arab move to find a just solution to the Palestine question depends on the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit. He added: We explained this plan when we led the Arab seven-member committee, stemming from the Arab summit, during its visits to France, the Soviet Union, China, and Britain, all permanent members of the Security Council. He also said that His Majesty King Hassan II had explained the Arab plan to U.S. officials and that he hopes Arab and international efforts to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which has a vital effect on world security and peace, will continue.

Asked about the internecine PLO crisis and its effect on dialogue between Jordan and the PLO, his majesty said: Since the beginning of the rift within the ranks of the PLO, we have warned that this will harm the PLO's unity and independence of its will and rejected any interference in its internal affairs. His majesty also asserted that any solution to the PLO crisis lies in the adherence of all parties concerned to the legitimacy of its leadership, the adoption of democratic dialogue, and the halt of all foreign intervenntion. He added that these factors are considered as a basis for a settlement of the PLO's problems so it can regain its role and continue its struggle to rescue Palestinian land from the Israeli occupation within the framework of a complete Arab plan.

As for the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, which was suspended in April this year, it sought the formulation of a plan for joint political action within the Arab framework and ways to secure Arab support that will largely contribute to the pan-Arab objective represented in the liberation of the Palestinian land and the rescue of the kinfolk. His majesty added: Despite the fact that the dialogue has been suspended, our relations with the brothers in the PLO are close. There is a joint committee to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories.

On Jordanian-PRC relations, King Husayn said that close relations between Jordan and the PRC had been established on the sound bases of friendship, mutual cooperation, and respect between the two countries. His majesty added: We in Jordan value the friendly PRC's principled stands in support for the just Arab causes and its support for the Palestinian Arab people's regaining their occupied land and exercising their legitimate rights in their homeland. His majesty said: We always seek to strengthen our relations with China, to expand joint cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade, culture, and technology, and to continue our work for the attainment of the two friendly peoples' mutual interests.

On stability and economic development in Jordan, His Majesty King Husayn said: There are several factors which contributed to economic development in Jrodan: providing educational opportunities for all the sons of Jordan; preparing scientific and technical cadres in light of the Jordanian society's needs; entrenching cooperation between the government and the citizens to modernize society and develop it; supporting local industries and providing them with subsidies, and opening to them the local and foreign markets; and training Jordanian cadres to work in fraternal Arab countries, a factor which has contributed to bolstering Jordan's external revenues. His majesty added: We must add to all this Jordan's well-studied development plans which are based on defining priorities in development and on implementing them in light of the state's capabilities. All these factors have contributed to economic development in Jordan. And we must not forget the basic factor, which is the Jordanian citizen, who is the core of comprehensive development. This individual is our objective, our goal, and the one who is the instrument of implementation.

Arrival in PRC

For Beijing radio and PRC press agency accounts of King Husayn's 1 September arrival in the PRC, as well as later coverage of his visit, see the Middle East and Africa section of the 1 September China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Prince Hasan Contacts Al-Jumayyil on Lebanon

JN311245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] On the instruction of His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, had a telephone conversation with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil this afternoon to be assured of the situation in Lebanon. His highness expressed to the Lebanese president Jordan's concern over the developments in the situation in the fraternal country during the past 2 days. His highness inquired about the situation and affirmed the concern of Jordan's king, government, and people for Lebanon's safety, security, stability, and national unity.

His highness expressed Jordan's confidence in the efforts President al-Jumayyil and his government are exerting together with other Lebanese leaders to return the situation to normal and achieve the desired national accord.

The lebanese president expressed his thanks and appreciation for this brotherly gesture, which reflects Jordan's continued concern for Lebanon's safety and national unity. He asked his highness to convey his regards and pride to His Majesty King Husayn.

The Lebanese president assured Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, that the situation in Beirut and its suburbs is beginning to return to normal and that law and order prevail in the area. The Lebanese president affirmed that efforts are continuing to achieve national accord with all Lebanese leaders. He said he was proud of the Lebanese Army, which maintained its cohesion in the face of the sedition perpetrated by unknown persons. He said that these persons aimed to abort efforts aimed at achieving Lebanese national accord, which has taken big strides toward success through the national dialogue in which all the various Lebanese leaders participated.

Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy Continues Visit

Foreign Ministry Official

JN311630 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 31 Aug (PETRA) — The acting Foreign Ministry secretary general received in his office today Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East affairs. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and efforts being exerted to establish peace in the region. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

NCC Speaker 'Arar

JN311630 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 31 Aug (PETRA) — Sulayman 'Arar, speaker of the National Consultative Council [NCC], has called on the Untied States to adopt a serious stand for establishing a just and lasting peace in the region. During his meeting today with Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East affairs, 'Arar said that the Arab World is not convinced that the United States is adopting a sincere stand toward the Arab nation because Washington is the only power that can check Israel's intransigence and prevent it from playing havoc with the fate of the region. 'Arar added that the recent U.S. veto against the Arab draft resolution on the Israeli settlements came as a shock and has confirmed that the United States is not serious in its endeavors to establish peace in the region. This veto can also be considered as part of the U.S. reward for Israel's intransigence at the expense of others.

'Arar said that Israel rejected Reagan's initiative, occupied large parts of Lebanon, and continues with its settlements without being punished by Washington. This encourages Israel to pursue its policy of expansion and to plan for new acts of aggression in the region that will exacerbate tension in the Middle East and divert the region from the peace to which it aspires. 'Arar warned against the dangeres to which U.S. interests in the region may be exposed and said that Washington must seek a just and lasting solution if it wants to safeguard its interests.

The NCC speaker and Murphy reviewed the current situation in the Middle East in general and the Palestinian cause and Lebanese crisis in particular.

Senate President at-Tarawinah

JN311709 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Senate President Ahmad at-Tarawinah has received Richard Murphy and outlined to him the dimensions of the Palestine question, asserting that a just peace in the region is the only guarantee of its stability.

Minister for Occupied Territories

JN311712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister for occupied territories affairs, today received Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East affairs. During the meeting, Ibrahim outlined the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the aggressive measures taken by the occupation authorities against Arab citizens, as well as the dangers of Israel's settlement policy. Developments in the Middle East problem were reviewed. The U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Cabinet Meets, Issues Statement 31 August

NC311331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1234 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Telephone dispatch by Joe Sa'adah from the Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] Following a 2-hour meeting, the Cabinet's session ended at 1400 after which the following statement was issued:

The Cabinet resumed its open sessions. It studied the political and security situations in light of reports it received. It reviewed the past 2 days' contacts and the statements made by the various quarters.

His excellency the president said that he praises the role which the Lebanese Army was compelled to perform at a time when it was preparing to assume its great national responsibilities of replacing the Israeli forces on their evacuation. President al-Jumayyil added that he has lived the tragedies that the Lebanese have suffered in Beirut and the mountain as a result of the indiscriminate shelling to which they were exposed. The sources of the shellings, which are the same President al-Jumayyil said, have become known to the international and concerned quarters.

President al-Jumayyil added that recent events and developments have increased his conviction that the best way to radically deal with the crisis is to immediately start the national dialogue, which he repeatedly advocated. The signs of its success began appearing before the sudden events in the southern suburbs last Sunday and the consequent security deterioration.

The president emphasized that he shares the government's assurance that the security and political dialogue has continued, even if on a limited scale, with the parties concerned with the events. He said that this phenomenon indicates the Lebanese desire to reach a deep understanding not only on how to emerge from the current crisis but also on how to plan the Lebanese future within the framework of comprehensive unity and absolute sovereignty.

President al-Jumayyil reiterated that the best way to achieve Lebanese unity is through the cohesion of the Army — officers — and soldiers — and uniting ranks to confront the challenges and carry out the duty for which a large number of our sons have been martyred, blessing Lebanese soil with their innocent blood.

In conclusion, the president renewed his invitation to the concerned leaders, naming them this time, to act on the level of the historic responsibility and to rise with him above all considerations in order to share the state in making the national decision saving Lebanon from its affliction.

He assured all that there is no discrimination between one and another Lebanese because the tragedy of the past 2 dayscompels the leaders and officials inside and outside the government to abandon all preconditions for working together in full openness and positiveness to liberate Lebanon, end the nightmares of its people, and rebuild its institutions.

This is the statement which was issued following the Cabinet session.

We have learned that the president's invitation included in the first stage Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, [former] Presidents Camille Sham'un and Sulayman Franjiyah, [former] Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam and Rashid Karami, Amir Majid Arsalan, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Joseph Skaf, Ghassan Tuwayni, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri.

Cairo: U.S. Advisers Detained in Beirut Hotel

NC312020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army has continued its attack on the positions of the Shi'ite militias in West Beirut in an attempt to regain control of the western sector of Beirut and to release 70 U.S. military experts who are training the Lebanese Army and who were surrounded by the Shi'ite militias in a West Beirut hotel.

The Lebanese Army has succeeded in securing the release of 27 U.S. military experts. The remaining 43 experts are still being detained in the hotel.

Reportage on Security in Beirut Area

Army Reported in Control

OW311229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1119 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 31 (AFP) — The Lebanese Army today took control of Beirut's major arteries linking the eastern and western sectors, consolidating its drive to "reestablish order and calm" after four days of murderous clashes with militia, the official radio reported.

The radio, however, appealed to residents to remain indoors until further notice.

Intensive shelling which went on through the night was continuing late this morning, both in Beirut and the Kasrawan and Al-Matn mountains above the city, paralyzing all commercial life and terrifying residents.

Initial reports said at least 30 persons, including eight soldiers, had been killed in yesterday's shelling, along with four legionnaires in the French contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force, and a French riot policeman.

Tens of thousands of families sought shelter in cellars and stairwells to wait out the nightmare of violence and destruction.

With all urban telephone lines cut, inhabitants were glued to transistor radios, anxiously switching from one station to another to learn what was happening throughout the city.

Observers said the beleaguered Lebanese Government had now launched a decisive military campaign to retake West Beirut and the southern suburbs where regular troops have been battling Amal Shi'ite militia and their allies.

The French Embassy was shelled again today for two hours

during which a Lebanese soldier was killed, eyewitnesses said. The embassy came under attack yesterday, killing four and injuring seven.

The Army earlier today clamped a curfew on much of West Beirut and was ordered to open fire immediately on "armed elements" in a bid to regain control of sections held by the militia.

The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio, meanwhile, reported that three U.S. Cobra helicopter gunships flew a reconnaissance mission today over the residence of the U.S. ambassador at Yarze in the eastern Beirut suburbs to determine the source of shots fired against the facility.

In today's Army drive, Lebanese airborne units landed along the coast and took control of the area where the major hotels are located.

The aim was to assure a link between the port in the northern part of the city and two other key points in the west and center — the "bain militaire," a beach reserved for Lebanese Army officers, and the Murr Tower, a skyscraper dominating the city skyline.

The Army was also said by official sources to be redeploying along the Mazra Corniche, which cuts across the heart of West Beirut leading to Museum Square on the former demarcation line separating East and West Beirut.

At the same time troops were reported to have begun an advance along the Sodeco axis road north of the Mazra Corniche.

The Lebanese Cabinet yesterday approved a military plan that directed the Army and police forces to re-establish order and terminate the activities of the armed militia.

Walid Jumblatt, Druze head of the Progressive Socialist Party, which supports the Shi'ite fighters, today denounced the Army offensive in West Beirut, comparing it to the Israeli invasion of the capital almost a year ago.

In a statement telephoned to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Damascus, Mr. Junblatt accused Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of launching the campaign at the very moment that "they had promised to meet certain political and security demands."

Observers here noted that the government's "radical solution" appeared to be undertaken after a peaceful settlement appeared to be in view.

An accord had been worked out yesterday afternoon between leading Muslim leaders, including Nabih Birri, head of the Amal Movement, and four government ministers.

This called for the withdrawal of armed militia, the dismantling of military structures and a commitment to cooperate with the Army to assure the return of security and stability.

At the same time, Muslim leaders had adopted a communique said to have been approved by Mr. al-Jumayyil and Mr. al-Wazzan, emphasizing that a soultion to the deteriorating situation in the capital must be political.

The newspaper *An-Nahar*, meanwhile, today hinted that contacts between Syria and Lebanon have been underway for the past 48 hours in Geneva in a move to resolve the crisis.

The paper said Syria backed a political settlement that called for the resignation of Mr. al-Wazzan's government and the formation of a Cabinet headed by someone unanimously supported by the Muslim community.

An-Nahar, citing military sources, also reported that artillery fire had been directed from points in the Al-Matn mountains east of Beirut, where several militia forces are located and which are under the control of the Syrian Army.

In Damascus, however, Mr. Junblatt denied that Syrian artillery had attacked West Beirut and accused the Lebanese Army of carrying out intensive, indiscriminate artillery bombardment this morning.

He said today's events proved that there is no chance for a "political settlement with this regime that uses the Army to oppress citizens for the first time in the history of Lebanon."

Leftist journals charged that the united Christian militia, known as the Lebanese Forces, had taken part in the bombardment of West Beirut and its suburbs.

Palestinians, Syrians Arrested

NC311433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Judiciary sources have stated that during its deployment in Beirut, the Army arrested a number of gunmen who were resisting the Army's advance. The detainees, who include seven Palestinians, four Syrians, and a gunmen whose identity is being examined, were immediately interrogated. Other detainees are being investigated.

Al-Wazzan's House Hit

NC311812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] We have received a report that in the shelling to which the Al-Basta area was subjected, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's house was hit by heavy-caliber shells, causing a fire in it. Nobody was hurt. The Defense Ministry building was also hit by shells, which caused heavy damage, including damage to the office of Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri.

Security Plan Successfully Completed

NC311826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army this evening successfully completed the implementation of the security plan assigned to it by the

Cabinet to redeploy in Beirut. Security sources have said that the task was difficult and delicate because the orders that were given to the Army by both the political leadership and the military command provided for strict caution to prevent causing any civilian victims and significant damage to property. The military forces had meanwhile to move under the heavy shelling to which Beirut was subjected all last night and today. Security sources said the source of the shelling was the upper Al-Matn.

However, the task was carried out in accordance with the charted plan, and the Army perfected its control of all the main streets in the capital and restored calm and stability to the city.

Early this evening, intermittent bursts of gunfire continued to be heard while the Army was searching for some pockets of gunmen.

Sources Report Army Casualties

NC311848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1844 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] A military source reported a short time ago that the number of the Army martyrs has risen to 42 — 3 officers, 6 noncommissioned officers, and 33 soldiers. The number of wounded military personnel has risen to 176 — 17 officers, 18 noncommissioned officers, and 141 soldiers.

Calm Restored 31 August

NC312214 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Calm prevails in Beirut and its suburbs after the Lebanese Army accomplished the mission with which it was entrusted in the capital and its southern suburbs in accordance with the plan to redeploy the Army forces to maintain security and order. A military source in the multinational force, which has some units stationed in the southern suburb, has stated that calm prevails there.

The public services and private establishments are expected to witness normal activity tomorrow. Commercial stores are also expected to reopen tomorrow so that the citizens can resume their work, which stopped for the past 3 days because of the deployment of unlawful gunmen in the capital and the southern suburbs.

Shelling Resumes 1 September

NC011145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Security sources said a short while ago that the mountain area is being subjected to a concentrated far-range artillery shelling. The sources added that shells fell in the vicinity of Al-Yarzi, the vicinity of the U.S. ambassador's house and the vicinity of B'abda.

It has just been reported that the vicnity of the U.S. ambassador's residence is still being subjected to a concentrated shelling at the rate of 3 shells every 2 minutes.

Fires Break Out

NC011227 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Fires have broken out near the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzi. A fire has also broken out near the Brazilian ambassador's residence. Two other fires have been reported, one near the Saint Charles Hospital and the other near the Concorde Hotel in Al-Hazimiyah.

Junblatt Denies Syrians Shelling West Beirut

JN311129 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] In a telephone contact with AFP from Damascus, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, has assailed Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, accusing them of planning the military operation which is being implemented in Lebanon. Junblatt denied the Syria artillery participation in shelling western Beirut.

Message Reveals Syrian Collaboration

NC311238 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1220 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The security organs have monitored a coded message exchanged between the Syrian occupation forces in upper Al-Matn and the leftist operations in Beirut. The message says: We will carry out the shelling, but you only have to hold.

Junblatt Message Intercepted

NC011129 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A number of shells fell a short while ago in the areas of upper Al-Yarzah, Al-Mukallis, and Kafr Shima.

Earlier, the security organs intercepted a communication between Junblatt and his artillery emplacements in which he asked that some areas be shelled, especially Al-Musaytibah [in West Beirut] where the Lebanese Army is deployed in places previously occupied by Socialist gunmen.

Junblatt Calls Army Operation 'Invasion'

NC311335 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, today described the Lebanese Army's intervention in West Beirut as an invasion, comparing it with the Israeli invasion of Beirut last year.

In a statement to AFP this afternoon, Junblatt called on the Arab and international public opinion to pay attention to what is happening in Lebanon so that Beirut will not become another Sabra.

Junblatt accused President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of planning this operation at a time when they promised to comply with certain political demands on the security level.

In his statement to AFP, Junblatt said that the Army will attack the inner quarters of West Beirut. He added that this is the first phase of the operation launched by the Amin al-Jumayyil's regime to subjugate the Muslims and nationalists in Beirut preliminary to the second operation which will be directed against the southern suburbs of the capital.

Junblatt said that in view of these clear facts, there is no possibility of reaching a political settlement with this regime, which for the first time in Lebanon has used the Army to suppress the citizens. He affirmed that this operation also proves that there is no difference between the Phalangist policy and Amin al-Jumayyil's policy.

Junblatt Rejects Dialogue

JN311723 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, who is present in Damascus, has strongly attacked the Lebanese Army and accused it of shelling his home in the Al-Musaytibah area.

As for the call to hold a dialogue, Junblatt said: Our firm reply is that there will be no dialogue under the threat of the Army's lances, and we call on the leaders of the country to reject this call.

Damascus says that it is closely watching the situation. Nothing has been said about the reports on the contacts between the Syrian and Lebanese capitals.

On the other hand, Syrian official sources denied that the Army [not further identified] had participated, in any form whatsoever, in the military operations that are taking place in Lebanon, contrary to what the Lebanese sources are claiming.

Junblatt's Damascus Press Conference

JN011204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has stressed that there is no hope at all of reaching any agreement or holding any dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil and his regime because this fascist regime represents a trend hostile to democracy and to everything that is nationalist and Arab.

In a press conference held in Damascus at noon today, Junblatt said that the arbitrary oppressive and coercive measures practiced by the factional regime and the so-called Lebanese Forces, that is the Phalangist militias, during the 3 days in Beirut aim at forcing the nationalist inhabitants out of Beirut. He added that the factional Lebanese Army is besieging all the nationalist and Islamic areas, including his house in Beirut. These measures, he said, pave the way for entry into the mountain area and for the liquidation and evacuation of all the nationalist and progressive elements in Lebanon after disarming them and forcibly subjugating them to the Phalangist hegemony by employing the army after the Phalangist forces had failed to implement their plan to control the mountain area.

Junblatt said: A complete coordination has been established among us in the National Salvation Front and we held contacts with Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, and Nabih Birri. We agreed that there shall be no dialogue nor accord with butcher Amin al-Jumayyil, who instructed his Army to use artillery and rockets against the citizens in Lebanon. We also agreed that the rule of the Al-Jumayyil's family is hostile to all that is progressive and nationalist, and that this rule is like that of the Somoza family in Nicaragua.

Junblatt said in his press conference that Nabih Birri informed him by telephone that the multinational forces, particularly the U.S. Marines, have fought alongside the Lebanese Army in several parts of Beirut. These forces facilitated the entry of the factional army and practically helped in the fighting, he said.

Asked about what has been broadcast and disseminated on the Syrian forces' intervention in Lebanon, Junblatt said: The Syrian forces have not interfered or fought on our side. All that has been reported on this subject is fabricated and baseless.

Security Source Denies Junblatt Allegation

NC010528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A security source has denied the statement which Walid Junblatt made and which Damascus radio carried to the effect that the Lebanese Army is surrounding his home in the Al-Musaytibah area. The source said that this report is completely baseless.

VOL Reports 40 Christians Massacred by Druze

NC010937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Armed socialist elements have stormed houses in Bmaryam, which is situated in Upper Al-Matn and is under Syrian military cover. The socialists butchered with knives about 40 children and old men, who were still in the town, including a priest Jirjis ar-Ra'i. Only one person survived. He was able to escape and report the horrible massacre which the socialists have added to their well-known record. The socialist gunmen then burned the houses of the inhabitants whom they slaughtered.

Birri Calls on Arabs To Save Lebanese Muslims

JN311121 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] In Damascus, a source close to the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party said that Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal Movement today called on the Arab heads of state to

immediately intervene to end the massacre perpetrated by the Lebanese Army against the Muslims in western Beirut.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam was surprised at Birri's remarks because the Lebanese Army had entered Beirut after the wide-spread anarchy in the streets and because the Army's entry was agreed on by Muslim leaders and by Nabih Birri himself who called for the withdrawal of illegal armed men from the streets.

Birri Rejects Dialogue With Al-Jumayyil
JN312017 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army has issued a statement categorically denying it is surrounding or storming Walid Junblatt's home in Al-Musaytibah. A responsible source in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Damascus had stated that the Army had surrounded Walid Junblatt's home in West Beirut.

The PSP spokesman added that Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has stressed to him in a telephone call this evening that he rejected President Amin al-Jumayyil's invitation to hold a dialogue with prominent Lebanese political leaders for a discussion of Lebanon's future.

Birri Warns of Imminent Massacre in Beirut
NC311256 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Following a telephone conversation with Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun, Brother Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement stated the following:

Contrary to the inaccurate and distorted reports put out by local and foreign news media and designed to sow discord and divide the national ranks, I declare the following:

Following the bloody incidents which occurred in Beirut and the southern suburb and following the intensive contacts held among the officials and political leaders and personalities, we were informed yesterday of the official acceptance [al-muwafaqah ar-rasmiyah] of our conditions for preserving the security of West Beirut and the southern suburbs by mutual consent and by a prior political agreement with the Islamic and national leaders and forces so as to ensure an atmosphere of accord that preserves the country's national unity.

I declared this personally yesterday at my press conference at which I expressed consent on our part to implement this agreement, which was declared yesterday by [former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. However, this morning we were surprised by the advance of Army units, accompanied by helicopters, in the direction of West Beirut following the savage shelling which continued throughout last night and which was directed at the quarters of the suburb and West Beirut, inflicting casualties among the innocent citizens.

The attempt to advance today comes with U.S. support and participation with the aim of perpetrating a massacre against West Beirut, the suburb and their inhabitants. We urge the world to intervene to stop this bloody massacre against the Muslims in Lebanon and call on all states and international organizations to shoulder their responsibility toward a people who are being subjected to a massacre at the hands of the Lebanese state, which has placed itself in the service of the devil.

AFP: Continued Fighting Reported in Tripoli
OW311430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 31 (AFP) — Twenty-five people have been killed and 60 wounded in fighting since yesterday in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli between pro- and anti-Syrian factions, police said.

Militia from the pro-Syrian Movement for Islamic Unification today seized two local headquarters of the pro-Iraqi Ba'th Party and the home of its leader, 'Abd al-Majid Rafa'i, correspondents' reported from the region.

Mr. Rafai'i was said to be in Beirut today.

Islamic Unification Movement militia then surrounded the citadel fortress in Tripoli, currently occupied by Ba'th militia and forces of the Movement of October 24, which favors the Lebanese Government, but did not seize it.

Meanwhile, former Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami today hosted a meeting of Tripoli factions who declared a cease-fire for noon , but it did not hold.

Another meeting to discuss a fresh cease-fire was scheduled for later today.

In another development, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia today sent a message of support to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil whose government has been rocked by 4 days of fighting in the Lebanese capital between the regular Army and armed militia groups, Lebanese state radio reported.

Karami Comments on Events
NC311647 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1540 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Statement by Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli, 31 August — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee has met with all the various party forces in Tripoli attending. The meeting demonstrated the desire of all the forces for cooperation to rescue the city from all that is bound to weaken its position or distract its attention from playing its primary role in the national battle which is currently raging in Beirut. We have sensed that there were exploitative attempts during the meetings that had already taken place, which enabled the authority to use the Army to control West Beirut on the pretext that the Muslim conferees were the ones who advocated the entry of the Army and the authority forces into this

area to prevent chaos and excesses. But intentions were evil because such an entry — and in this manner — runs completely counter to the statement that was issued by the conferees and which was read by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. He has focused on the political solution, considering that the ordeal was generated by excesses, evil practices, and hegemonic attempts. Therefore, we reject the military solutions so long as we all agree that the aim is the political solution. We, in Tripoli, regardless of what is taking place, would like to affirm our position which we declared in support of our brothers in West Beirut, the southern suburbs, on the mountain, and in every spot where the national and Islamic person could be subjected to that treatment which does not safeguard the right or the principles in which we believe and for which we struggle.

It should be understood that by concerting its ranks and wiping out all disputes on its arena, Tripoli aims at marshalling all forces in the fateful battle, because we believe that the plot seeks to subjugate us to serve its objectives, which are bound to harm our sovereignty, national unity, and Arabism. We, therefore, agreed today to cease-fire, to restore the situation in the city to normal, to restore all the places and offices to their owners, to eliminate armed manifestations, to withdraw the gunmen, and to form a joint force for implementing these decisions.

We want to assure everyone that Tripoli has been, and will remain, one family, and that the interests of this family lies in the cohesion of its sons and in safeguarding everyone's dignity so that Tripoli can remain a national fortress to protect and defend the great march, so that Lebanon can regain its nobility, values and principles, so that right can triumph, and so that oppression and falsehood disappears from our country.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Makes Statement on Events

NC311824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Front did not convene its meeting today because its members could not attend. However, [Phalange Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil went to Dayr 'Awkar and then left for the Phalange Party central headquarters, where he chaired a meeting of the party's Political Bureau.

The conferees discussed the dimensions and developments of the current situation, as well as the attacks on the Lebanese Army and the Syrian artillery emplacements' participation in shelling the Army positions and residential areas in West and East Beirut and its suburbs, including the B'abda, northern Al-Matn, and Kasrawan areas. They also reviewed the results of the contacts taking place to establish the state's authority and order, as well as the latest developments in U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane's mission to ensure the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon and the filling of any possible security vacuum in the mountain by the Lebanese Army.

After the meeting, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: Irrespective of its security dimensions, what is happening today must be an opportunity to crystallize a Lebanese stand representing the leading figures and the popular majority, which supports legitimacy, and to rescue, reunify, and reconstruct Lebanon.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil pointed out that in recent years, international communism infiltrated the Lebanese issue and distorted it on the regional and international levels. It also infiltrated the Lebanese formula and undermined the relations among the Lebanese, making it difficult for many of them to (?understand) the course of events. Therefore, we are called upon today to isolate international communism and to remove it from Lebanon and indeed from the area so that our friends and allies may be able to lend us more support, and so that the Lebanese may rally around each other without embarrassment.

Replying to a question, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said the establishment of security in Greater Beirut is necessary, and what the Army is doing today lifts its morale and paves the way for it to carry out the other steps requested by the state, especially in the mountain.

Lebanese CP Official Views U.S. Presence

GF301416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau, has asserted that the U.S. military presence in Lebanon is not aimed at contributing toward the achievement of peace in Lebanon, but is part of the U.S. plot to impose U.S. domination over the region and support reactionary and fascist plans against the Arab liberation movement.

In a statement to the radio today he said that the threat to expand U.S. military intervention will not frighten the Lebanese National Movement, which will not back down in its demands on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity but will fight all the forces that support the fascist plan.

Nadim 'Abd as-Samad said that the present fighting in Lebanon is not sectarian, a claim made by hostile propaganda media. It is a battle that affects the Lebanese citizen's daily life, a decisive and clear national battle against the fascist and sectarian Phalangist plan in Lebanon, Israeli occupation, and against the humiliating agreement cconcluded between the Phalange Party and Israel.

VOL Reports Explosion in Damascus 1 September

NC010833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Arrivals in the Al-Biqa' from Damascus this morning reported that an explosion shook the Syrian capital at dawn today. They added that the explosion occurred in the Sheraton Hotel area on the main entrance to Damascus at 0200 today. Immediately afterward, Syrian intelligence men cordoned off the area and prevented newsmen from approaching the site of the explosion.

It should be recalled that three explosions occurred in the Syrian capital on Saturday, causing scores of casualties. The Muslim Brotherhood Organization recently announced that it has resumed its activity against the Syrian regime.

Damascus Radio on Lebanese Figures' Statements

JN010705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut — The factional regime's army and the Phalangist militias, fully supported by the Marines and the invading Israeli Forces, have escalated their large-scale attack on the nationalist forces in west Beirut, which yesterday was the scene of extensive clashes and on which a curfew was imposed. Meanwhile, the Army and the Phalangists indiscriminately shelled the various areas and suburbs of west Beirut.

Meanwhile, the U.S. National Security Council continued its emergency meetings for the 2d consecutive day to discuss the developments of the situation in Lebanon and the Marines' role in the current Beirut and mountain clashes. The invading Zionist forces in the mountain area also continued their military backing of the Phalangist militias' attacks on the Lebanese nationalist forces.

On the political level, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt today [as heard] described the Lebanese Army's intervention in west Beirut as an invasion. He compared this invasion to Israel's invasion of the Lebanese capital at almost the same time last year. In a telephone conversation with the AFP office in Damascus, Junblatt called on the Arab and world public opinion to be aware of what is taking place in Lebanon so that Beirut will not be turned into a new Sabra and Lebanon into a big Shatila.

Junblatt accused Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, of planning this operation at a time when they promised to fulfill various political demands regarding the security situation. The PSP leader denied reports that the Syrian artillery in the mountain had shelled west Beirut. He stressed that the Lebanese Army today [as heard] advanced toward the main axes of Beirut, supported by intensive artillery shelling. Junblatt said: I think that the Army will besiege the suburbs of west Beirut in order to destroy any popular opposition.

The Lebanese PSP leader added: This is the first stage of the operation undertaken by Amin al-Jumayyil's regime to subjugate the nationalists in Beirut as a prelude to the second blow which will be dealt to the southern suburbs of the capital and then to the mountain. Junblatt indicated that these clear-cut facts prove that there is no possibility of reaching any political settlement with this regime, which for the first time is using the army to suppress the citizens.

Junblatt added that this operation also indicates that there is no difference between the Phalangist Party's policy and that of Amin al-Jumayyil.

The PSP leader concluded his telephone conversation by saying that the Lebanese Army's plan to extend the Phalangist Party's domination over all Lebanon is continuing and that this party is today using the Lebanese Army as a tool to bring about this domination.

In a statement issued last night, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said: Contrary to the biased and distorted reports disseminated by the news media with the aim of engaging in intrigue and splitting the Arab ranks, I declare the following:

In the aftermath of the bloody incidents in Beirut and its southern suburb, and following intensive contacts between the officials and the political parties and functionaries, we were yesterday informed that official approval had been given for our conditions on guaranteeing the security of west Beirut and its suburb through mutual consent and advance political agreement with the nationalist and Islamic leaderships and forces with a view to securing an atmosphere of accord under which the country's national unity can be preserved.

I personally announced this yesterday at the press conference in which I expressed our commitment to implementing this agreement, which was also announced yesterday by [former] Prime Minister al-Huss. However, on Wednesday morning we were surprised to see Army forces, accompanied by helicopters, advance toward west Beirut after savage shelling lasting all night against west Beirut, inflicting losses among the innocent civilians

Yesterday's attempt to advance came with full U.S. backing and participation with a view to perpetrating a massacre against west Beirut and its inhabitants. We appeal to the world for an end to this sanguinary massacre against the nationalists and Muslims in Lebanon. We call on all the international states and organizations to assume their responsibilities toward a people that is being exposed to carnage by the Lebanese regime, which has placed itself at the service of the devil.

Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, spiritual leader of the Lebanese Druze community, warned Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil and his government against implicating the Army in internal conflicts and against siding with the Phalangists. In a statement issued tonight [as heard], Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra said: We appeal to the president and the government to remove the causes of sedition by preventing the presence of the Phalangist armed elements in Beirut and by withdrawing these elements from the mountain in order to facilitiate the chances of meeting and reaching understanding with those who were Lebanon's shield, sword, and symbol of its dignity.

He also stressed the need to achieve a national accord in order to preserve Lebanon and prevent the fragmentation of the army. He added that confidence in the regime has diminished and that words alone are no longer useful. Dealing with the situation in the same crooked ways will certainly lead to danger and to the deepening of wounds, he said.

Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra wondered how the state can support one side against another under the pretext of preserving security. He said that security should include all places and factions without exception. He also wondered how the presence of armed elements is forbidden in west Beirut and allowed in east Beirut. He added: We are not for disorder; we are for peace, tranquillity, and stability. However, we are against this biased authority which supports one side against another and which works in the interest of one faction against another. This is not the legitimacy we accept. Moreover, we are not against any army which is supposed to be a pillar of the homeland and which shows no discrimination. We are against the factional army which is

steered by one faction and which is acting according to the instructions of this rancorous and extremist faction.

Concluding his statement, Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra warned that if the regime does not change its policy quickly, matters will not be straghtened out and both the regime and Lebanon will be lost. He added: The factional Army's true nature has been exposed during the recent incidents in west Beirut, stressing that these incidents have aroused the fears of the armed elements and the nationalists in general of the repercussions of this Army's entry into the mountain area.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Recent Beirut Incidents

JN011005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Accord of Force As Required by the Lebanese President," today's *Al-Ba'th* writes: The Lebanese president called for an accord to govern the Lebanese situation. He did not stipulate that this accord should be a national one, but a compulsory one dictated by the military strength of the enemies of a unified and independent Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil's call coincided with a new Israeli sea landing in west Beirut and actual U.S. participation in the shelling during which the people of Beirut and its southern suburb were killed. It also coincided with the agreement reached among the brokers of land and agents within the ruling regime on the need to divide the Beirut suburbs among themselves and the U.S. and European contracting companies.

The bloody incidents in Beirut aim at implementing the Phalangist plans to liquidate the inhabitants and impose partition and a federal Lebanese state. These incidents do not absolve the head of state of his responsibility. They also refute the Lebanese president's sincerity in calling for a Lebanese accord at a time when he is protected by the forces that are hostile to the Lebanese people and territory and at a time when he is upholding the Phalangist Party's fascist principles.

Evidence shows that the Sabra and Shatila massacres are being reenacted, that the massacres taking place in Beirut are perpetrated by the Phalangist Party leader, and that agreement was reached on what is taking place during Pierre al-Jumayyil's meeting with the Zionist deputy chief of staff, exactly as was the case before the Sabra and Shatila massacre when Pierre al-Jumayyil met with terrorist Sharon. The role of the United States and its forces in Lebanon lies between the Phalangist agentry and the Israeli invasion. In the previous massacres the Marines' role was the quick evacuation of west Beirut so that the criminals could carry out their crime. Now the Americans are playing the role of a full partner. Their guns and helicopters blocked the streets with heavy fire, killing defenseless women and children in Beirut.

Al-Ba'th adds: Perhaps the U.S. role this time enjoys a legal cover cited in the provisions which defined the framework of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement under George Shultz' sponsorship. The agreement stipulated that the United States is a full partner to all issues pertaining to the implementation of the agreement and to the means that should be adopted to ensure this implementation. All these manifestations are dictated by the nature of events which do not give the Lebanese president the right to talk about accord in Lebanon, unless he means by this that the battle in which the forces of the hostile alliance are destroying Beirut will shortly be transferred to the mountain, Tripoli, and Al-Biqa' as long as the United States is concentrating its fleet, and as long as Israel is renewing its siege of Beirut.

However, and in order that falsehood will not prevail, the existing evidence must be an indication of the failure of the game of delusion being played by the Lebanese authority. Syria, in which the Phalangists see [words indistinct] the Israelis and the Americans, has only been a protector of the Lebanese blood, sacrificing for the Lebanese people's accord. Syria is determined to help Lebanon restore its unity, freedom, and independence of both land and decision. This fact about the Syrian stand will refute the Phalangist allegations and disturb those blaring them out as long as the regime's army is the killer and as long as the regime's order to its factional army is to kill everything, helped by the internal and foreign U.S. and Zionist allies of the regime.

Prime Minister Al-Kasm Receives CSSR Delegation

JN311521 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received here today Jan Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the CSSR, and his accompanying delegation. The charge d'affaires of the CSSR Embassy in Damascus attended the meeting.

Gregor expressed appreciation for Syria's big achievements in the field of economic and social development which he and the members of the delegation had witnessed. He emphasized the CSSR stand in support of Syria's struggle against all attempts to impose hegemony on the region, and stressed the need for promoting joint and effective cooperation between the two friendly countries. Gregor acquainted the prime minister with the CSSR-Syrian talks expressing satisfaction with their results. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked Gregor to convey his greetings to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Syrian, Hungarian Officials Meet in Damascus

JN311545 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade in the Hungarian People's Republic, met respectively here today with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs. During the two meetings, economic and technical cooperation and development in various fields was reviewed. The date of the meeting of the joint economic committee between the two countries and the general framework of its upcoming work were also reviewed.

Otto Herkner and his accompanying delegation are currently visiting Syria to attend the Damascus International Fair.

Levi, Shamir Comment on Herut Consultations
TA311747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1717 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Report from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem by Arye Golan — live]

[Text] The Herut Movement ministers ended their meeting about an hour ago, in which they outlined the procedure for the competition tomorrow at their party center. The two contenders — Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Minister David Levi — approached the numerous correspondents who waited for them outside, and each one of them had something to say. Let us first hear Deputy Prime Minister David Levi:

[Begin recording] [Levi] There is a feeling that this is a party that is observing democratic procedures, as it did during the previous elections with regard to its Knesset candidates. It is observing democratic procedures with regard to its candidate for prime minister. I think this feeling of pride and respect for these values is shared not only by every member of the Herut movement, but also by every Israeli citizen.

[Television political correspondent Yoram Ronen] What is your assessment of the results of tomorrow's meeting?

[Levi] I am hoping for good results, and things will be done in good spirits.

[Ronen] A better than even chance?

[Levi] I never bet. My feeling is usually good — what is most important is the occasion and the test. We will stand the test honorably, and the movement will emerge united.

[Ronen] What if Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is elected?

[Levi] I will shake his hand and wish him luck. [end recording]

An important decision made this evening is that tomorrow, when the competition opens in the Herut movement center at 1800, no speeches will be made, and the vote will be taken immediately.

Let us now hear how Minister Yitzhaq Shamir replied to the same question of how he feels in anticipation of the crucial competition for prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] My feeling is very good. We agreed on all the election processes in good spirits, with confidence that everything will be done in order, and that the center members will have every opportunity to decide individually according to everyone's understanding and by their conscience.

[Television political correspondent Yoram Ronen] You wanted the Herut ministerial forum to decide. Do you now accept the decision that it will be the party center that determines who the prime minister will be?

[Shamir] There was no question that the center should appoint, or elect, the candidate for prime minister. There were a few disagreements about the manner and timing for bringing the matter to the center. We wanted the forum of the Herut movement ministers to reach agreement on a unanimous candidate, and for that forum to bring the candidate's name before the center and recommend him. This did not come about, because there are two competitors, and so we will bring two candidates to the center.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, today there were reports that the coalition partners — the National Religious Party [NRP], TAMI, and Agudat Yisra'el — are threatening to withdraw and follow an alternative government led by the Alignment. Do you fear such an eventuality?

[Shamir] I do not fear it. We have been holding talks and having contacts with all the coalition members, and we are convinced that we will manage to set up the coalition quickly, in good spirits, and in a way satisfactory to all.

[Ronen] If you should be elected prime minister, will you also continue to serve as foreign minister?

[Shamir] I will have to decide this after I am elected.

[Ronen] Finally, If David Levi is elected tomorrow as the Herut candidate for prime minister, what would your reaction be?

[Shamir] I will shake his hand and wish him success. [end recording]

One way or the other, tomorrow evening we will witness handshakes in the Herut movement center, whether Yitzhaq Shamir or David Levi is elected. Minister Ya'aqov Meridor, who conducted the last few days' contacts here at the prime minister's office — some of which were even held in his office — has just left for the home of the outgoing prime minister, Menahem Begin, in order to report to him on the decisions that were just made on the procedure, and also to consult with him regarding the selection process tomorrow at the Herut movement center. Another participant who has just left the Herut ministers' meeting is Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who chaired last night's Herut ministers' meeting, as well as today's meeting.

Further Comments From Shamir
TA311127 Tel Aviv IDF Radio In Hebrew 1110 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] I am currently at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir emerged from the building a few minutes ago and told correspondents who were awaiting him that efforts were still underway to agree on a candidate acceptable to all Herut movement ministers. Shamir added, however, that there could very well be more than one candidate.

The minister was asked about the way the next prime minister would be elected — whether by Herut movement ministers or by the party center. Shamir replied that there was no doubt whatsoever that everything pertaining to the candidate would be

decided by the Herut center. He noted, however, that there were different opinions about the way the issue should be presented to the center. He went on to emphasize that the matter would be submitted to the Herut center for its decision. The foreign minister could not tell, however, when this would be done.

Referring to the race within the Herut movement, as depicted by the media, Shamir said the race was inevitable because at stake was the most important post in the country. I would rather have as short as possible a race, he added, because I have never liked internal infighting. There is, however, no other choice.

Shamir was asked how he sees the Israeli Government without Menahem Begin, and he replied that a government without Menahem Begin could certainly be identical to a government with him. As far as the path and the principles are concerned, however, I am certain that it will proceed along the same path. Referring to his agenda, the foreign minister said that part of his schedule today was it usually is. He has been holding many telephone contacts but, generally speaking, his schedule was normal.

As said, the foreign minister left his office a few minutes ago. At 1400, he will confer with his colleague, the other contestant from the Herut movement, David Levi. Later, both men will participate in a gathering of Herut and Liberal ministers at the prime minister's office.

Shamir on National Unity Government

TA010611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by Shalom Qital; recorded over the telephone "this morning"]

[Excerpt] [Qital] If you are elected [prime minister], will you designate a weighty position for David Levi? Do you resent that he is competing against you?

[Shamir] I do not resent him. I will present to my colleagues and the coalition a Cabinet that will seem to me in line with the country's interests.

[Qital] Some coalition members demand a national unity government. Is that in line with the country's interests?

[Shamir] If it were possible to set up a national unity government, that would be good for the country. I am doubtful, however, whether it is possible under the present circumstances in the country. One must always try, however, to do so; to see if it is indeed possible.

[Qital] Have you also thought about the possibility of losing,and what you would do then?

[Shamir] Of course, a person must consider the various possibilities. Until now, however, I have not at all considered that possibility.

Herut Center Ready To Choose Candidate

TA311404 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1346 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Report from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem by Bil'ad Mishori]

[Text] The details we have just learned indicate that it will be the Herut center that will elect the Herut candidate for the prime minister' post. The ministerial consultations still underway are dealing only with procedural matters — how the candidate will be elected.

Nevertheless, what has become quite clear now — although this has not been substantiated by an official statement, but rather is based on information we obtained from the meeting upstairs — is that there is no agreement among the Herut ministers, and no vote will be held today. This marks the first victory of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's line — that is, that it will not be the ministers themselves who constitute the forum to elect the candidate for prime minister, but that the matter will be brought to the Herut center. The center will probably meet tomorrow at 1800 at Metzudat Ze'ev [Likud headquarters] in Tel Aviv.

Right now, as we have learned — and we are standing outside — the meeting between Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is still going on. Later, the ministerial forum of Herut and Liberal ministers will meet.

Thus the candidate will be named by the party center. No earth-shattering news will come from here. The candidate which Herut will present for the premiership will not become known today; perhaps only tomorrow evening. I would only like to note that the journalists were not provided with any opportunity to enter the office area, including the many television crews waiting outside. The correspondents were gently urged to wait outside the building, and no one was allowed in.

I have just learned that the ministers have ended their meeting in discord, with no agreement. The Herut Party center will meet tomorrow evening.

Likud Ministers Will Not Change Coalition

TA311712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Likud ministers decided this evening not to introduce any changes in the coalition agreement, or the distribution of Cabinet portfolios, after the Herut movement candidate for the prime minister's post is decided upon. These elections will be held tomorrow at the end of the competition in the Herut party center between Ministers Levi and Shamir.

After the Likud ministers' meeting, the Herut ministers met separately and determined the procedure for elections of their candidate at the party center. In preparation for the center meeting, Ministers Levi's and Shamir's campaign teams have stepped up their activity, recruiting members from branches all over the country. They have also summoned some center members who are on missions abroad to return for the vote.

Savidor, Other MK's Support Unity Government
TA311911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Report by correspondent Arye Golan]

[Text] The coalition is waning. Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor has announced that he supports the ultimatum presented by four coalition Knesset members that a national unity government be established. Otherwise, they will support neither a government headed by the Likud nor one headed by the Alignment. They also demand that the Herut candidate chosen tomorrow declare that he is prepared to include the Alignment in the Cabinet, and designate open portfolios for a reasonable period of time for the Alignment, to lure it to join the Cabinet.

Our correspondent notes that if the five Knesset members make good on their threat, the coalition will have only 59 votes — provided that the other factions which are represented in the Cabinet indeed continue to support it.

NRP Supports Likud, Present Coalition
TA311719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] will continue to walk hand-in-hand with the Likud. This decision was made unanimously this afternoon by the NRP Knesset faction. It was agreed to support the continued Cabinet and coalition rule, led by the Likud on the basis of the basic guidelines and existing agreements. At the same time, the NRP will take action to broaden the Cabinet's basis in order to achieve national unity. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that most of the speakers at the meeting emphasized that any other opinion would foil the possibility of establishing a Likud-led government. It was also stated that the NRP will take action to include the Alignment in the government only after the Cabinet is set up, on the basis of the current coalition setup.

Minister Zvulun Hammer said during consultations in his party that he is willing to give up the education portfolio if this will help establish a national unity government. He expressed support for this, and said that such a government is now essential.

Mediation Between Druze, Christians Continues
TA010808 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Report from Jerusalem by political correspondent]

[Text] An Israeli team is in Lebanon trying to mediate between the rival communities, parallel with the government's decision to comply with President Reagan's request to delay the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The withdrawal was to have been carried out around now, and everything was ready for it, but new circumstances emerged that required President Reagan to ask Israel to delay the withdrawal.

Palestinian Families Move Into IDF Zone
TA311824 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1815 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 31 Aug (ITIM) — A number of Palestinian families which used to live beyond the Al-'Awwali River, in an area the IDF will evacuate, have in the last few days moved into territories that will be under IDF control after the withdrawal.

The ITIM correspondent has learned that the reason for their change of residence stems from the families' fear for their future, after the IDF withdrawal. The IDF believes that additional dozens of Palestinians will move into IDF-held areas before the withdrawal.

Over the last few days, incidents of Phalangists threatening the lives of Palestinians have recurred. Several Phalangists have even broken into Palestinian homes and demanded that they leave the houses, "or else we will butcher you," they said.

Shamir Urges Spain To Normalize Relations
TA010805 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the head of Spain's Andalusia region yesterday that it was necessary for Spain to normalize relations with Israel, since Spain is the only West European country that has no ties with Israel.

The guest agreed that there is a need for normal bilateral relations, and said that one day they would be established. Until then, there must be more reciprocal visits and an increased mutual understanding.

Shamir said that the normalization of relations was necessary now that Spain has joined the EEC.

ALGERIA

Malian, Mauritanian Presidents End Visits

LD312352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] President Moussa Traore of Mali left Algeria this afternoon for home and the end of his 4-day visit to our country. During the visit he had talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and with Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, who also was on a visit to Algeria.

The Malian president made a statement on the results of his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and on the tripartite Algerian-Malian-Mauritanian talks. He pointed out that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with this cooperation. He added that agreement was reached on the consolidation and development of cooperation at the economic level, to bring it up to the level of political relations. He said some of the issues which preoccupy Africa, especially Chad and the Western Sahara, were studied, and he explained that the OAU summit was not held in Tripoli last year because of these two issues. Instead, it was held in Addis Ababa, but the situation remained the same.

Concerning the problem of Chad, President Traore said it can be solved only the African way. He confirmed that open consultation at the African level is necessary in order for Chad to live once again in peace and security. Concerning Namibia, the Malian president renewed his support for the OAU resolution on the independence of this colony, in order to achieve peace in that country. With regard to the Middle East, he expressed satisfaction at the aid provided by Algeria to the PLO and confirmed the need for the development of African solidarity and its consolidation in order to maintain unity in our ranks. Finally, the president of Mali thanked President Chadli Bendjedid, the government, and the Algerian authorities for the warm fraternal welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him.

Leituenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of Mauritania, left Algeria this morning at the end of a working and friendship visit to Algeria lasting 4 days. He was seen off by the president of the Republic, a number of Political Bureau members, and senior state and party officials.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to King Hassan of Morocco

LD311755 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution spoke by telephone with King Hassan II of Morocco at noon today. He also received the Moroccan ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, who conveyed a verbal message from King Hassan II congratulating the commander and the Libyan Arab people on the 14th anniversary of the great 1 September revolution.

AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR Attacks U.S. 'Aggression'

PM010818 London Al-Zahaf al-Akhdar in English 27 Aug 83 p 7

[Unattributed article: "U.S. Aggression: Who Is To Shoot First?"]

[Text] The approach of American planes close to the Libyan coast, the beginning of the American-Egyptian manoeuvres on the eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah, the escalation of the military conflict in Chad and the constant rumours: all these are indications of the intention of the United States Administration to enter into a military conflict with the Jamahiriyah.

The American Administration, which for a long time has been searching for a pretext to attack the Jamahiriyah militarily, has found in the issue of Chad the opportunity to do this. Thus it is strengthening its presence there, helped by France and some reactionary regimes in Africa, especially Egypt, Zaire and the Sudan.

The American Administration and the other countries which want to wage a war on the Jamahiriyah have exploited events in Chad, where a civil war has been waged for more than twenty years. They have imposed a military siege, the first step in the declaration of an aggressive war against the Jamahiriyah, which started this time from the southern border.

The American Administration claims falsely that it is only giving material and military aid to the government of the rebel Hissein Habre, without intervening directly. America knows that what is taking place in Chad is an internal power struggle, between President Goukouni Oueddei and the rebel minister Hissein Habre. It also knows that the Jamahiriyah is not a party to this struggle, and that it adopted a neutral stance, until it was proven that the American Administration itself was involved in the struggle, not to mention the involvement of other foreign forces whether from Western Europe or Africa, on the side of one group in Chad against eleven other local groups.

War Against Jamahiriyah

The aim behind the escalation of the military and political situation is to wage a war against the Jamahiriyah, to threaten its security, its entity, and to besiege it in order to undermine its active and progressive role in world affairs, especially in relation to events in the Arab region, Africa and Central and Latin America, Chad and other similar issues are used by the American Administration and African reaction to justify their war against the Jamahiriyah. This war according to all indications will be a military one.

Thousands of American soldiers of occupation are stationed on the Eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah under the cover of the joint American-Egyptian military manoeuvres. Tens of military aircraft are in readiness on the aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* with hundreds of American marines, all ready to embark on a military attack on the Arab Libyan coast. On the southern border, hundreds of soldiers and technicians, American and French, are

based in Chad. This is an indication of the aggressive intentions of the American Administration against the people of the Jamahiriyah. It is in preparation for a military action.

There has never been an occasion when American land, air and naval forces took part in manoeuvres in this region without constituting the beginning of an aggressive war against the Jamahiriyah. This is what the American Administration is preparing for, just as it prepared for the Vietnam war and has prepared against the people of Nicaragua. It is war then, and the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah should place their fingers on the trigger.

Mauritanian President Arrives in Tripoli
LD312346 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 23, august 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mohamed Ould Haydala, the president of the Mairutanian Islamic Republic arrived here this afternoon to take part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people's 14th anniversary of their glorious Al-Fatih Revolution. He was warmly welcomed at Tripoli international airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, members of the General People's Committee, heads of diplomatic missions here, officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Mauritanian youth delegation taking part in the 2nd African youth festival. The president was accompanied by Colonel Ahmed Ould Abdallah, the Mauritanian foreign minister [name and title as received], Mr (Bahri Joub Mustapha), member of the military committee and Mr (Mohammad Abdelrahman), the director of presidential affairs.

Mr Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala made a statement to JANA correspondent in which he expressed his happiness to visit Jamahiriyah and attend the festivities of the Libyan Arab people's 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. He said that during this visit, he will have a chance to discuss a number of issues of joint interest, especially on Africa and the Arab world. He concluded by praising cooperation relations between the Jamahiriyah and Mauritania which he said have been bolstered in different fields for the interest of the 2 brotherly peoples.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Anniversary Celebrations
LD311408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Tripoli early this morning on a visit to the Jamahiriyah to take part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the 14th anniversary of the great 1 September revolution. Yazkuliyev expressed hope that his visit will contribute to the development of friendly relations betwen the Soviet and Libyan Arab people and to their consolidation and the backing of the joint struggle against imperialism. In a statement to JANA, he said that the Soviet people are following with interest the successes achieved by the Libyan Arab people against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He added that his visit will be an opportunity to acquaint himself with the great achievements gained by the Libyan Arab people on various levels.

Secretary for Foreign Liaison Visits Iran

For reportage on Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ubaydi'sarrival in Tehran on 30 August and coverage of the visit, see the Iran section of the 31 August South Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

Boucetta Welcomes Jeane Kirkpatrick
LD311657 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, arrived in Morocco today.

In Rabat-Sale airport lounge Mrs Kirkpatrick made a statement expressing her pleasure at being in Morocco for the second time, adding that whe has come in response to a royal invitation by His Majesty King Hassan II.

In her statement she pointed out that during her stay in Morocco she will have talks with His Majesty King Hassan II and with members of the government on issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

At the airport Mrs Kirkpatrick was met by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta; Mehdi M'Rani Zetar, Moroccan permanent representative to the United Nations; Saad ad-Din Taieb, Moroccan ambassador in Nairobi; the U.S. ambassador to Morocco; the governor of Rabat and Sale, and several other personalities.

KUNA Reports Currency Devaluation of 10 Percent
LD010725 Kuwait KUNA in English 1708 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Rabat, Aug 31 (KUNA) — Morocco has devalued its currency by 10 percent within the framework of a nation-wide cut-expenditure policy designed to counter the impact on Moroccan economy of international inflation, the Saharan war and drought.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is demanding a 17 percent devaluation of the Moroccan dirham in order to consider extending new loans and to reschedule old ones.

Rabat invited international banks to a meeting on September (?nine) to discuss the rescheduling of the country's foreign debts which exceeds 10 billion dollars.

An IMF team is expected to visit Morocco by the end of September to evaluate the economic situation of the country.

Meanwhile, Moroccan Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahiri is scheduled back home today after concluding a tour to a number of foreign and Arab countries including Kuwait to discuss his country's financial situation and seek possible assistance.

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Official on Chad Events

JN311717 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of foreign affairs, has called on all peace-loving countries to work together to put an end to Al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist ambitions which threaten the region's security and stability.

This came in an interview published yesterday in the Kenyan paper *The Standard*. He outlined Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist ambition to establish a Libyan empire extending from Chad and Mauritania to Morocco.

'Uthman said that Sudan and Chad have joint borders extending 700 miles and that what takes place in Chad reflects positively or negatively on Sudan. He referred to the inflow of Chadian refugees to Sudan looking for security and stability.

In his interview, Under Secretary 'Uthman explained Libya's aggressive designs against Sudan and gave exmaples of these designs, such as the Libyan fighter planes' violation of Sudanese airspace and their bombing of safe villages causing losses in lives and property. This is in addition to the Libyan acts of sabotage in Khartoum, such as the blowing up of the Chadian Embassy and exploding a truck near a fuel depot.

'Uthman said that Sudan's support for President Habre is currently restricted to political and diplomatic efforts to obtain assistance and support for the legitimate Chadian Government to enable it to face the foreign invasion. He added that another envoy of President Numayri is conducting a similar tour in a number of West African countries.

'Uthman pointed out that the Sudanese Government believes in the necessity of resolving the Chadian conflict by the Chadians themselves, without any foreign interference. This necessarily means ousting the forces of aggression.

He said that the Chadian crisis can be handled in a better manner by the OAU committee on Chad. He lauded the French and U.S. aid to President Habre.

Kampuchean Official Leaves Khartoum 31 Aug

JN311210 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — Khieu Samphan, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean state presidium [title as received], left Khartoum this morning for Geneva. He was seen off at Khartoum Airport by Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president together with Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

Samphan arrived in Khartoum on 28 August on a private visit during which he met with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and the first vice president and visited important sites in Sudan.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Sends Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD312356 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has addressed the following cable to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the commander of the 1 September revolution, on the occasion of the Libyan People's celeberation of the anniversary of this revolution:

As the fraternal Libyan people celebrate the 14th anniversary of the 1 September revolution, it pleases me to convey to you in my own name and in the name of the Tunisian people and government our warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity to the fraternal Libyan people. I seize this opportunity to express to you my pleasure at the progress and positive development now witnessed in the relations between our two fraternal countries. We affirm to you our determination to continue to work to bolster these relations further for the good of our two peoples and for the building of our Greater Maghreb and for the might of our Arab and Islamic nation.

LE MONDE: Tunis Role Seen in Chad Mediation

PM301919 Paris Le Monde in French 28-29 Aug 83 p 3

[M.D. dispatch: "Tunisia Might Take Part in Search for Peaceful Settlement"]

[Text] Tunis — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi discussed the evolution of the situation in Chad Friday, 26 August, in Tunis with French Ambassador Gilbert Perol. It is not the first time since the beginning of hostilities that Franco-Tunisian contacts on the problem have taken place, but no specific initiative is apparently envisaged for the present, both sides declare. Nevertheless, it seems that Paris believes Tunisia is currently one of the countries best placed to act within the framework of the "peaceful inter-African intervention" desired by Francois Mitterrand in his statements to *Le Monde*.

This analysis is based on several factors, and primarily on the understanding for the French stance displayed since the beginning of the conflict by the Tunisian leaders and on their conviction, shared by Paris, that it now rests with the Africans to act through political and diplomatic initiatives, particularly at the level of the OAU, in order to take over from the military operations which have hitherto been to the fore.

The personality of Mr Bourguiba, the doyen of the continent's heads of state, the first friendships which Tunis — the seat of the Arab League, which is also involved in the matter — maintains with the moderate African countries, which are following with concern the developments in the situation, its very good relations — for the present — with Libya, and also its geographical position, also militate in favor of active participation by the Tunisians in the search for a peaceful settlement in Chad, the French authorities believe.

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Reports on Fighting in Somalia

EA312320 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] At least 20 government troops and 3 civilians in Somalia died in fighting between the Somali Army and the population of (Bakol) region northwest of the capital, Mogadishu. The fighting was sparked off when the Somali Army began to loot public property. The agency which is called Radio Halgan belonging to the movement fighting against the Siad Barre regime said that fierce fighting was raging in (Bugarab), (Garatwi), (Adisho) and (Tiblo) areas 250 km north of Mogadishu. The Government of Somalia is reported to have ordered troops to use armored cars to confront civilians [words indistinct] the road to (Bakol) region.

Voice of Broad Masses Carries Battle Reports

EPLF Actions

EA281032 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1800 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] An enemy force advancing toward (Zebat) from the north eastern Sahel front was forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses at the hands of our popular forces. In this clash between our popular forces and enemy forces on 25 August, our popular forces killed 13 enemy soldiers, wounded 15 others, and captured 2 enemy soldiers, 11 Kalashnikov assault rifles, and 1 Bren gun. The following have surrendered to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces on the Nacfa front: (Wasie Dessie), service number 827834, member of the 21st Battalion of the 24th Brigade; Alebachew (Getaneh) and Desalegn Seyoum, ser-vice numbers 882540 and 825452 respectively, both members of the 19th Battalion of the 41st Brigade.

TPLF Operations

EA281538 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] The heroic Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] forces have attacked and forced to retreat an enemy force estimated at over 4,000 soldiers, backed by 18 tanks and heavy artitllery. The force was advancing from Wajirat toward (Nisare), a town which is under TPLF control. In the clash, which took place on 22 August, the heroic TPLF forces killed 90 soldiers, wounded 200, and captured many weapons. On 23 and 24 August in an engagement between the joint TPLF and Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement forces and enemy forces around Lalibella 70 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and 4 others were captured. In retaliation the fascist Dergue soldiers killed 18 innocent people and detained 2 others in Raya, Adi (Dera) and Adi (Enkod).

SOMALIA

Mogadishu: WSLF Releases Members From Prison

EA290923 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] A WSLF spokesman said today that its fighters recently raided the central prison in Jijiga and freed 14 WSLF prisoners who were being held by the Abyssinians. The spokesman also said the front fighters released 186 prisoners, including civilians and officials detained without trial at the prison for opposing Mengistu's policies. The spokesman added that WSLF fighters will continue to carry out raids against Abyssinian and other foreign forces in western Somalia.

CHAD

Paris Radio Interviews President Habre

LD312159 Paris International Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre for "Third World Press Club" program, recorded in President Habre's office in Ndjamena on 30 August. Interview presented by Alain de Chalvron; questions submitted directly to Habre without attribution by French and Chadian press, radio, and television journalists Ulysse Gosset from France Inter, Jean-Paul Fleury from TF-1, Jean-Claude Pomonti from *Le Monde*; Georges Chalandon from *Liberation*; Philippe (Lefaye) from *Le Matin*; Thierry Desjardins of *Le Figaro*; Mireille Duteil of *Le Point*; Pierre (Devolouis) from Radio Monte Carlo; Maham (Tessain) and Mala (Oulou)from Radio Chad; Mohamed (Sayed Farah) from *Al-Watan*; (Al Douggar Tolbei) from the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] [Question] The motives for French intervention in Chad were set out at length last week by the president of the Republic, Francois Mitterrand, in an interview for the newspaper *Le Monde*, which should please you. My first question, however, concerns the limits which Francois Mitterrand set himself for the actions of French forces. He does not, in fact, seem to be ready to engage these in an action of reconquest of Chadian territory. These limits, it is said, may annoy you. So, Mr President, is it true that this passage in the interview of Francois Mitterrand has annoyed you?

[Answer] Yes. We listened with great interest to the interview of President Mitterrand, and I must tell you that, as a whole, the interview gave us satisfaction to the extent that in this interview the president of the French Republic reaffirmed forcefully the necessity of safeguarding the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Chad. In this interview, President Mitterrand designated the aggressor by name. This is very important, because until then, in France like almost everywhere else, the fact of Libyan aggression was hidden, was minimized, was ignored. By contrast, this time the president was clear and precise. There is on the one side, an aggressor and on the other side, the victim, and as he said, the rule of law must take precedence over force. He used the word rule of law. Thus, I think that President Mitterrand's statements, once again, are positive. Naturally, when President Mitterrand said that France is not at all ready to let itself be dragged where it does not want to go, I think that is wholly reasonable. France is a sovereign country. It has accepted to help Chad, and within the limits that it, as a sovereign country, has determined; the volume, the quality, the strength, all this is for France to decide and I think that it is wholly reasonable.

[Question] Will that prevent you from going where you want to?

[Answer] That is another question. In essence, when in that interview the president of the French Republic pointed to the necessity of preserving — and that in the interest not only of Chad but of Africa as a whole — of preserving the independence and sovereignty of Chad, that corresponds perfectly with our own objectives, with our own conception of the existence of the African states. With regard to the way, the manner of regaining that territorial integrity, of reaffirming that independence, that sovereignty, that is a problem; and in that context the Chadian Government will explore all possibilities which it is offered to re-establish its rights, with a capital R.

[Question] Mr President, what you are saying is that the interview with Mr Mitterrand satisfied you. However, one got the impression last week that there was a certain amount of disappointment, while after the visit by Mr Hernu the Chadian authorities seemed totally satisfied. So, what was the message which the French minister of defense brought to you? Did it simply clarify the interview of the president, or did he bring you certain additional guarantees from the military point of view?

[Answer] There are two things: first, concerning the reaction of the Chadian people. What does the man in the street, the average Chadian want? He wants the entire French Army to come to the aid of Chad and to drive the Libyan aggressors out of the national territory. So, Chadian public opinion, the man in the street thought that France should go further. Having said this, there is this opinion, which is real, and there is also the Chadian Government's viewpoint which, while basically sharing the national opinion, still considers there are without doubt many facts surrounding the Chadian problem and that France has its own problems — its relations with Libya and with others — and that, consequently, we see things coolly.

[Question] The question of sovereignty was a Chadian question. Does that mean that in concrete terms you are not asking for military aid from France to recover the complete sovereignty of Chad, to put a definite end to the occupation of the north. Do you want — yes or no — the French Army to support you in recovering this sovereignty?

[Answer] My thoughts are clear. I do not think that France, without Chadians, instead of Chadians, should make the policy of Chad. No, what we are saying is that the battle to regain Chad's rights, the defense of its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, is first and foremost a matter for Chad. Having said this, as to the ways and means, that is another problem. And it is on this level that we requested French support and aid. And we highly appreciate the support and aid of France, and we want it to be more substantial and more extensive still.

[Question] Are you asking that the French troops go further north?

[Answer] The aim is to do everything possible for Chad to recover its territory, and for its rights to be reinstated. What does this involve? Naturally, it involves withdrawal of the Libyan invasion troops. To that effect, all the possibilities and means are good. Undoubtedly, Libya is present in our country by force of arms. It is daily strengthening its presence in this part of Chad, and here I correct Mr de Chalvron: It is not a question of one-third of Chad but one-half of Chad.

[Question] A large third or a small half? [laughter]

[Answer] Geographers notwithstanding, the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti district totals 555,000 square km, and Chad totals 1,244

million square km. That is one-half, give or take a few square kilometers. To reach this objective all possibilities are good, be they military or diplomatic.

[Question] You are saying, Mr President, that some people are exaggerating when they say France is on the way to conducting a war which involves reconquering Chad. But do you not think the French military presence in Chad could influence our country's internal policy?

[Answer] You see, one must see what one wants and one must know how to establish the priorities. Chad is currently occupied, one-half of Chad is occupied, and we know the conqueror's intentions and ambitions perfectly well. Al-Qadhdhafi does not intend to stop where he is now. Yesterday it was Aozou, today it is Faya-Largeau, tomorrow it will be Ati or Abeche and then it will be Mongo. One must fully understand this problem and we have the right; moreover, it is a national duty. [sentence as heard] Any other state would have done the same if it had been in the same situation as ours. You must know of examples throughout the world of countries which, without facing problems as serious and dramatic as that of Chad, still appealed to their friends who helped them safeguard their independence and defend their territorial integrity, and contributed to the stability of their country. Why then, when the Chadian Government asks, in full sovereignty, for French aid and for a French presence, thousands of questions are asked: It is a war of reconquest, it is a colonial war, it is this, it is that, the future will be threatened, and so on. Chad must first exist before we speak of its future. Its existence is threatened.

[Question] Mr President, you have not always been a friend of France. There was even a time when you were being hunted by the French Army. It is what I call your crossing of the desert. Do you not find yourself in a somewhat contradictory position today, being once again France's ally?

[Answer] Absolutely not. Placed in its historical context, our struggle is completely logical. We have always fought for clear objectives, and among these objectives are Chad's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the free determination of the Chadian people with regard to its destiny, which we will continue to pursue through this historic period. There have been misunderstandings with France, there have been misunderstandings with others, there have been misunderstandings with my comrades in arms. Earlier, we mounted guard with Goukouni at Aozou, but when Goukouni went over to other side we split up. Thus, I think things must be seen objectively. At a given time, for whatever reason, we were not on the same wavelength as French policy. But today it so happens that we are on the same wavelength with France with regard to the defense of Chad's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

[Question] In that respect, Charles Hernu's arrival was decisive in the improvement of relations between Paris and Ndjamena. I would like, then, to ask the question... [Habre interrupts]

[Answer] There were no misunderstanding whatsoever 15 days ago, and it is quite normal that in our relations we may not always have the same approach — it is quite normal. And do not think that we have the same approach today on all points, either. But there are secondary problems and important problems, and we agree on the important problems. That is the essential thing.

[Question] Comrade President, you said just now that Libya intends to go as far as the south. Thus if it is so insistent is it because there is a certain geopolitical and economic stake?

[Answer] Certainly. The problem of Chad is a problem which is very important for the people of Chad, it is true, but it is also an African, international problem, I would even say worldwide. Al-Qadhdhafi has a certain policy; Al-Qadhdhafi has friends and allies; Al-Qadhdhafi has ambitions. And behind Al-Qadhdhafi there is a great power, the Soviet Union, which also has its ambitions. Thus, the reconquest of Chad, Libyan expansion in Chad and as in other Sahel countries, the united states of the Sahel — these are Libya's ambitions. But also for its allies, for the Soviet Union: Through this process of destabilization this great power also intends to establish itself in the heart of Africa. Thus, there is a stake there in fact which is very important. Moreover, recently we captured more than 200 Sudanese, whom we interrogated. What was their aim? It was to go into the south through Abeche and to destabilize Sudan. And in fact Chad is very important itself. Whatever people say, it is not only a strategically important country because of its position in the heart of Africa, but also important for the strategic resources Chad has. Thus it is an important stake.

[Question] Mr President, France is today helping you to maintain a defensive line, which has been called the 15th parallel line. This thus means that Chad is half occupied by the Libyans. Did you ask France, as has been said, to intervene at the time of the attack against Faya-Largeau, which would obviously have avoided this situation? Did you ask this really; what did you ask; and what did France reply?

[Answer] We were perfectly aware of Libya's preparations for an invasion. And in good time we informed our French friends, like others, of the imminent danger against the town of Faya-Largeau. We in fact asked France to intervene, and we especially asked for planes and armored vehicles. Of course, the decision belonged to the French Government to respond positively or not. And in fact a French intervention at the time would undoubtedly have halted the advance of Libyan troops. We regret it, but of course once again at the time our French friends did not have the same assessment of the situation. As President Mitterrand said in his press conference, he thought at first that the Libyans would not really enter Chad in a massive force, as they did at Faya-Largeau. And then, maybe, they were in fact waiting for additional proof of a Libyan presence.

[Question] Do you not fear that in the long term this situation, this status quo, will exhaust the strength of the Chadian National Army and thus the very basis of the regime?

[Answer] The real problem is not that the Chadian National Army is wearing itself out against this line [ceinture]. The most serious problem is that the present situation, this status quo, may change into a fait accompli. Libya is establishing itself with massive force in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti district, in particular in its forward positions at Faya-Largeau, and we Chadians fear that in 2-3 months Faya-Largeau will in some way develop into

a second Aozou. Meanwhile, Libya will do everything possible to spread subversion and disorder in the east, the center and south of the country, so that our Armed Forces are in some way forced to fight on a multitude of fronts. Meanwhile, Libya will consolidate its presence in the north, and thus in a few months, Faya-Largeau will be forgotten. This is the danger, and it is not diplomatic parleys that will make Libya evacuate.

[Question] And what do you mean to do to avoid this status quo?

[Answer] We must do everything. What we must do is to use all the opportunities open to us, convince our friends, African, French, American, and Arab, to help us once again to recover all our territory.

[Question] On the military level do you have the means to do it alone?

[Answer] Chad is a small country that has known war for 18 years. It is a country that is out of breath, and this because of Libya. I would be lying if I said that Chad is self-sufficient in the means of defense and for life. We need the support of Africa and our traditional friends.

[Question] Well then, let us talk about them. What have they done, apart from Mobutu?

[Answer] This is very important. First, President Mobutu has sent nearly 10,000 men here. That is a considerable effort for a country which has its own problems — economic and other problems. It is an extremely important gesture of solidarity. As for the other African countries, each one has its problems and difficulties. They do not have large armies. But believe me, we benefit from their political and moral solidarity. Of course, there are some who — there is always the petrodollar which plays a big role — which plays a big role — who are not with us. That is the reality.

[Question] Were you hoping for more from Sudan, Egypt, or Morocco?

[Answer] No. Let us be realistic. We can see things as they are. We know Sudan very well. We know its capacities. Sudan itself is threatened in this affair. It is a very big, vast country which currently has problems in the south. And make no mistake, Libya is also more or less behind that problem. Therefore, to ask a country which itself is having enormous difficulties to come and fight on our side...[incomplete sentence as heard]

[Question] You are evoking, let us say, a somewhat global position of the Arab world behind Libya?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. Libya has its friends in the Arab world. And I will even give you an anecdote about President Chadli Bendjedid, who said to an African president with regard to the problem of the Polisario: You Africans, when it is a question of inter-Arab problems, should keep away because we understand each other always, even if we have our problems. In this affair of Chad, apart from Egypt and Sudan, we know of no country which has, in effect, taken a firm position against Libya. This is a fact.

[Question] Even if countries like Morocco or Kuwait have rallied — that is to say Kuwait officially and Morocco tacitly — have finally more or less rallied on the side of Al-Qadhdhafi, that does not mean anything, since they are traditional allies?

[Answer] Certainly Morocco, on this particular issue, would give you a better answer, a more appropriate answer than the one I would give in its place. We see things as they are. We have our feet on the ground. Morocco has its policies and its own decisions to take. We must not be deceived.

[Question] The only interlocutor which your government has recognized as valid in the present conflict has been Libya. A Chadian official even said: Goukouni does not exist. The question is: Does Goukouni exist? Does the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] still represent a force in Chad, and would you be ready to sit down at a negotiating table with them?

[Answer] Negotiations, discussions, diplomatic proceedings must be aimed at something, is that not so? At what must the negotiations be aimed? For us, they must lead to peace in this country, must lead to the restoration of territorial integrity, of sovereignty, of Chad's independence. Now, to achieve this aim, do you honestly believe it is possible to leave Libya out of it — Libya, which is the aggressor, which occupies by force of arms 550,000 square km of Chadian territory, and which is in the process of concentrating its forces every day? Now, let us be realistic. How can one arrive at a peaceful solution without discussion with the principal element? Why do you want us to hold discussions with a stooge?

[Question] I was not suggesting that one should exclude Libya but that one should bring other Chadian elements into these negotiations.

[Answer] For the time being the interlocutor is well known. And we have no intention whatsoever of displacing the problem of Chad, of falsifying the problem of Chad. The aggressor is Libya, the interlocutor is Libya.

[Question] Mr President, the GUNT has just proposed to sit down at the negotiating table with you as long as the French withdraw from Chad. What do you think about this proposal?

[Answer] Let us say that it is Libya that asks this, is it not?

[Question] And the GUNT!

[Answer] It is Libya that is asking that the French forces withdraw in order that it may continue its advance and its campaign to recapture the territory it lost decades ago. Now, we, therefore, think that when individuals who are Libya's spokesmen, who are manipulated by Libya, talk about the withdrawal of French troops, it is inconsistent and unrealistic, and we do not think that one can ascribe any importance to such proposals.

[Question] Let us say quite clearly there is no question of discussions with Goukouni Oueddei. I would like to ask whether these individuals, who are Libya's stooges, who act on Libya's behalf, could be intermediaries in the negotiations? And I wonder if

negotiating with the GUNT would be the same as negotiating indirectly with Libya?

[Answer] I am telling you that we have had much experience in looking for a peaceful solution. On arrival in Ndjamena on 7 June, we contacted all these people. We had recourse to certain African heads of state, in particular President Bongo. All these efforts were fruitless. Today Libya is yet again occupying half of Chad. The main thing for us is peace in our country. The main thing is that the Chadian people should not carry on suffering, and that the independence and sovereignty of Chad should be reaffirmed. We are aiming for this goal. We do not rule out any diplomatic-political means. Having said this, we can have discussions only with valid people. There is the aggressor on the one hand, and the victim on the other.

[Question] And Goukouni is not valid for you?

[Answer] In this matter I do not attach much importance to individuals. It is not a problem of individuals. What are the forces now present in Chad? I put the question to you. What are the forces present in Chad? Who is occupying half of Chad? Who is going to decide on the withdrawal or the nonwithdrawal of these forces?

[Question] If we understand it properly, your view is that if there had been no Libyan intervention, no interference in Chadian affairs, the people, the spokesmen, what you call the spokesmen of Libya, who are Chadians, would virtually not amount to much? In the view of [words indistinct].

[Answer] Undoubtedly, undoubtedly. Let us have a brief review: When we arrived here on 7 June, there had previously been many coalitions assembled, with many forces. We crushed then.. All of them left, some of them with their suitcases, some without, some without shoes, some with shoes. There was no longer an army in this country. All their fores rallied to the patriotic forces. It took a year for Libya to group, regroup the mercenaries, political figureheads and mercenaries. Yesterday we fought. And how many Chadians were there among those against whom we were fighting? Very few Chadians. There were Sudanese, Beninese, Niger, and Senegalese mercenaries, and the whole lot covered by the Libyan Armed Forces. So, I do not mind having discussions with any one individual, or other, but to achieve what, I ask you?

[Question] Peace?

[Answer] Are they capable of making peace? Are they capable of making the Libyan forces withdraw from northern Chad? What would be achieved by holding talks with these people? We want peace: We want to recover our territory; so one should have discussions with the one who is occupying our country.

[Question] And what does he want — in your view — the one who is occupying your country?

[Answer] It is very clear what he wants: The united states of the Sahel, Libyan hegemony in this part of Africa, which formed, as I was just saying, for dozens, no hundreds, of years a reservoir of slaves. Before colonization the war was open between this part and the other part of Africa. There was the colonial phenomenon. Today Al-Qadhdhafi believes that he is the successor of the Prophet Muhammad, and that the Arab nation should once again become a very big power, and for that, Africa must be reconquered, and what they call the imperialists must be chased out. These are deep ambitions that we see here. When Al-Qadhdhafi says that Chad is a vital area for Libya, that Chad is a natural extension of Libya, these are not words tossed in the air. And you see how in this second half of the 20th century a country like Libya has invaded Chad for everyone to see: It is no accident. It is a reality which powerless people find difficult to face, psychologically, you know. I am no psychologist, but it is always like that: When one is faced with an obstacle, one tries to make out that one cannot see it, one camouflages it.

[Question] Mr President, because you have raised the religious, and not only political, ambitions of Al-Qadhdhafi, do you have the feeling of being allies today with the new crusade of Africa? What do you as a Muslim think of this formula?

[Answer] That is a way of reproaching in some way President Mitterrand with what Al-Qadhdhafi himself thinks. Again it is a transference, a psychological one. if you like. I do not see how the president of the Republic of France by having some troops in Chad can be playing at crusades — crusades against whom? It was the Chadian Government that asked for assistance from France for its defense, to consolidate its sovereignty, and that is all.

[Question] Mr President, the aggressor in Chad is Libya, and Libya means Al-Qadhdhafi. There is a persistent belief that at one point in your life, during the struggle that you waged, you maintained relations with Al-Qadhdhafi. Mr President, do you know this man? Have you, in fact, maintained relations with him?

[Answer] It has been said, it has been repeated, but in fact I never knew Al-Qadhdhafi. I have never known Al-Qadhdhafi. I have never met him in my life. Al-Qadhdhafi did everything when we were in Tibesti, sending secret envoys right and left to make contact with us. I refused, because we were already endangered by Libya. So, I have never known Al-Qadhdhafi, either closely or distantly. And, by the way, the Libyan regime has never helped our movement. And we have never asked for help from Libya. That is the reality, but, of course, it is very easy to say: All the Chadians were collaborating with Libya, and so forth.

[Question] Mr President, do you not think that Libya, and perhaps even certain other countries in Africa, in order to arrive at a solution of this conflict, wish to oblige you to negotiate to some extent, to give up the Aozou Strip in exchange for withdrawal from the Bette?

[Answer] Our position on the Aozou Strip is very clear. Aozou was always part of Chad. It was a French post during the time before independence. It was the French who built the fort that now shelters Libyan soldiers. When Chad became independent it was the Chadian force that lived at Aozou for years. There were armed clashes in the north and the revolutionary armed forces made the forces of Tombalbaye evacuate Aozou. The Libyans profited from this change to come in, bringing in — because this was quite a poor region — supplies, establishing

links, shall we say friendly links, quote unquote, saying that you are poor, we are rich, we are your friends, we are all Muslims, we are bringing you food, clothes, and so forth; and, gradually, they started issuing back-dated Libyan identity cards for the residents of Aozou; gradually, they established themselves. That is the reality with regard to Aozou. How do you want us Chadians to renounce this part of our country. With the same argument, the same process, we will also be asked to renounce Faya-Largeau; tomorrow, I don't know.... Oum Chalouba; the day after, the south! Some people have spoken about Chad in the same terms as Munich. In effect, that historical comparison is important, because people should not tell us that a little bit has to be given to Al-Qadhdhafi, he will be happy and you will be left in peace. As Hitler asked for more after Munich, so Al-Qadhdhafi will ask for more. He will not stop at Aozou. People have to understand that.

[Question] Mr President, you say you are ready to negotiate with Al-Qadhdhafi and you give your terms as being the evacuation of Chad by Al-Qadhdhafi's troops. So, what do you want to negotiate with him, apart from the withdrawal?

[Answer] Negotiation, in our conception, should be comprehensive, because we want to live in peace, and we want to live in peace with all our neighbors, including Libya. Libya often says that Chad is a threat to its southern borders. As you see, this is not serious. Chad has never, historically speaking, constituted a threat for Libya. It is Libya that is the aggressor. And we are even ready to conclude a reciprocal nonaggression pact, because we think we should live in peace with our neighbors, in harmony, and not make war on each other. So, we want — within the framework of negotiations — a comprehensive normalization. That is how we see the problem: to resolve once and for all the problem of war.

[Question] A last question on the current situation: What role can the OAU serve? President Mitterrand spoke of the OAU as a factor in possible negotiations. In your view, is it an important factor?

[Answer] The international community has many bodies of authority to draw on; there is the OAU, there is the UN, there is the group of heads of state that are trying to play a role. You see, while we speak, the case of Chad is being discussed in the Security Council. And it will not come to anything for the simple reason that the Security Council is divided, some defend a cause, the cause of aggression, even as others defend the cause of the rule of law. With the OAU it is the same thing. Chad, in particular, has great experience with the OAU and the Chad problem. The OAU has never succeeded in settling nor has it even contributed to a solution of the Chad problem. And today, personally, I am not very optimistic about the ability of a very divided OAU to contribute to the solution of such a difficult problem as that of Chad. On the contrary, having recourse to the OAU would be even further broaden the issue and internationalize the Chad problem.

[Question] So you are not in agreement with President Mitterrand on this point?

[Answer] President Mitterrand, if I understand correctly, has suggested that the OAU, like other bodies, could contribute to a resolution of the Chadian problem. Our position is that we, being for peace, we are for a peaceful solution; but we look at things coolly. Who is capable of contributing to bringing peace to our country? Who is capable of getting the Libyans to leave Chad? That is why we, shall we say, do not want to look for a solution where there is none.

[Question] You are all the same insisting on a meeting of the ad hoc committee. What distinction are you making between the ad hoc committee and the organization as a whole, as a continental body?

[Answer] There is a big difference because the ad hoc committee is a restricted committee that is composed of six heads of state whose writ is to examine the Chadian-Libyan conflict. It has nothing to do with the OAU forum. And I am not saying that the ad hoc committee will solve the problem either, but all the same it is a much more appropriate and much more effective framework than the OAU as a body.

[Question] Now I would like in the few minutes we have left to try and see how you regard the future. Mr President, President Mitterrand hinted in his interview — only a hint, but he did mention it — at a federalist solution for Chad. So far that is a solution which has always managed to make you bristle. What about now?

[Answer] I do not believe the federal system itself can solve any problem, neither in Africa nor even in the old nations. Excuse me, but in the summer vacations of 1965 and 1966, I had the privilege of attending a course at the University College for Federal Studies at Val d'Aoste. Therefore, even on the theoretical level I have some idea of what federalism is. In reality federalism does not exist anywhere in the world at present. The Soviet Union calls itself a federalist state. Is it indeed a federation? Even the United States evolved step by step toward a stronger expression of the central power. The same process applies to Switzerland. Indeed, these states are federations but they have developed quite a bit throughout their history. In Africa, all the examples demonstrate failure. They describe Nigeria as a federal state but it is not a true federation. It is evolving toward centralization. Cameroon has moved from a federal state to become a unitary state. All this is from a general point of view. But as far as we are concerned, if one advocates federation then one advocates the division of Chad. We are totally opposed to this concept with regard to Chad. Moreover, no one wants it. Why should others speak on our behalf on the future of Chad.

[Question] If the present conflict with Libya can be solved, what would be the most harmonius alternative regarding Chadian national cohesion?

[Answer] Chad had much cohesion at the time of achieving independence. At that time there were no such problems as those we are facing today. In 1958-69, the Chadians were fighting for power within a more or less democratic system, there were political parties and at the time the parties were not constituted

on ethnic and religious bases. I shall give examples: Tombalbaye's party won the elections in Faya-Largeau — I am speaking of 1958-60 — no one was then speaking of north or south, no one. Gradually things changed. Libya intervened. Today, if the Libyan aggression is removed, if peace is restored in the country within a stable climate, if the Chadian people are allowed to speak and choose their destiny, I believe that based on free and democratic elections Chad will choose its destiny and its regime, and its people will live in cohesion.

[Question] [short break in transmission] You have not visited the south since you came to power — I believe you intended to go there but the attack against Faya-Largeau prevented you. Will you go to the south? And what is the situation currently prevailing in the south?

[Answer] Chad has known nearly 18 years of war and I say thank God, that, in all these years, at least part of the national territory has not been affected by war. This is very important. We have done everything and we are doing everything so that the war should not reach the south of the country. Indeed, I did intend to go there but events prevented me. Currently, we fear that the fire could spread further south and we have proof that commandos trained in Libya have infiltrated in the south of the country. The situation is not very serious, not very dangerous, but these are nevertheless Al-Qadhdhafi's methods and we are taking the necessary steps to keep the conflagration away from this part of the country.

[Question] I may be wrong, but you seem to give the impression of wanting to solve the problem of the north first, and only then discuss national reconciliation. But are not the two linked? You say there are infiltrators in the south and not everybody is faithful to your regime.

[Answer] Indeed, you are right in saying that all the problems are linked. I fully agree with that but even so, to try to solve a problem you must start somewhere and we believe that we must start with the most important things. We believe that discussions with the real interlocutor would faciliate all matters. Others might go about this the reverse way but we believe it is dangerous to reverse things; it means dragging things out in a process in which the situation would go from bad to worse for Chad.

[Question] Mr President, This is my last question this time. We have heard you speak a lot about the present. What is your view of the Chad of tomorrow? Can you tell us a little about yourself? Finally, Mr Hissein Habre, who are you? Are you the war leader we have known for the past 10 years or a head of state who is perhaps taking shape? Where do you see yourself at your best, in this Ndjanema office or in the Tibesti maquis?

[Answer] I do not like to speak about myself. I shall merely tell you that I am a modest Chadian who loves his country, who struggles for his country, who brings his modest contribution, and who is equally at ease in Ndjamena or in the Tibesti, and I do not have particular preferences for offices or for the maquis.

LE MONDE: Hernu Visit Heals Relations With Chad

PM310750 Paris Le Monde in French 30 Aug 83 p 5

[Jean-Claude Pomonti dispatch: "Mr Hernu's Visit Permits Elimination of Final Misunderstandings With Ndjamena"]

[Text] Ndjamena — The crisis between Paris and Ndjamena seems to have been resolved over the weekend during the French defense minister's visit to the Chadian capital. According to reliable sources, the specific results of Charles Hernu's 48-hour visit to Chad were the "extensive" definition of the security area of Operation Manta, the "renovation" of the Chadian National Armed Forces' equipment and, in general terms, the "harmonization of actions" desired by Mr Mitterrand.

"We've come a long way!" The sigh of relief breathed by one French official says a great deal about the distance between Paris and Ndjamena since the beginning of the month. Misunderstandings, suspicion, guardedness, and above all, a background of different objectives had virtually resulted in a freezing of relations about 10 days ago. Now the atmosphere is back to normal and the foundations for cooperation seem to have been defined.

The "extensive" definition of Operation Manta reflects first and foremost the desire to ensure the French troops' security. For instance, the ideal area of defense of the small detachment in Araba, in the east of the country, extends to the Oum-Chalouba area, some 100 km further north. The French could, therefore, not tolerate the slightest enemy activity in this area, bombarded by the Libyans at the start of the month. Of course these precautions will be in the interests of the Chadians, whose patrols are scouring the area. The no man's land defined by Paris will therefore extend — at least in eastern chad — from the north to the 15th parallel, hitherto regarded as the line beyond which the Libyans must not go.

Though in recent weeks they have received only spare parts, the Chadians will doubtless very soon be supplied with materiel that will enable them gradually to replace the materiel lost in the Faya-Largeau fighting. French-Chadian cooperation will recover in this field too. The bridges have not been burned. For instance, the Chadian National Armed Forces have only eight light machineguns left, out of the dozen sent at the end of June and beginning of July.

This change of attitude by the French with regard to Ndjamena probably reflects the growing influence of the military to the detriment of civilians on Paris' policy in Chad. According to the former, President Hissein Habre may be a difficult ally, but in the present difficulties he is France's only ally. This being so, it is just as well to reach an agreement with him, because the problem still promises to be very delicate.

Mr Hernu was doubtless best placed to defend the case, since the dispatch to Ndjamena of the defense minister rather than another member of government was partly designed to remind Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of France's steadfastness regarding Lib

ya's occupation of northern Chad. President Hissein Habre and Mr Hernu apparently soon reached an understanding. The French minister's visit actually ended in a particularly cordial atmosphere, since on Saturday afternoon the Chadian head of state decided to receive him for a second time before his return to France.

Significantly, earlier some members of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), one of the regime's essential decisionmaking bodies, attended a small reception at the French residency before Mr Hernu was himself received at council's headquarters. The CCFAN also presented the defense minister with a pair of elephant tusks before throwing a party to express its gratitude to representatives of Chad's allies — the French, Americans, and Zairians. For his part, on Friday Mr Hernu presented President Hissein Habre with a magnificent service revolver manufactured in 1982.

One French official told us that Mr Hernu and the Chadian president "have come to an agreement." A member of Hissein Habre's entourage simply exclaimed "wonderful!" thus implying that a real turnabout had occurred. Chadian authorities, who believed, particularly at the time of the 10 August evacuation of Faya-Largeau, that France was seeking its own ends in Chad without paying much attention to an apparent partner of convenience, feel somewhat relieved now that the dialogue with Paris has been restored and assurances have been given to them. The "harmonization of actions" desired by Mr Mitterrand is not only one way and does not amount to the doubtless feared summons simply to align with French policy.

The weeks ahead will show the real extent of this new understanding. By the end of the weekend Operation Manta had reached no further than an initial phase in the "establishment" of a force comprising almost 3,000 French troops, including the rear bases in Central Africa. The fact remains, however, that above all they are still very near to "square one." Though the Libyans seem to be "playing dead" in the area that they occupy north of the 15th parallel, there are no signs for the present that they are starting to withdraw. Having envisaged a "pinpoint operation," Mr Mitterrand had given the impression during the development of Operation Manta of wanting to display a fine operational instrument with the resolute intention of avoiding using it. Last week he took a new step by hinting at a more committed stance, which of course suited Ndjamena and at least partly explains the resumption of cooperation between the two capitals. For political and diplomatic reasons, Operation Manta seemed to have ground to a halt. Owing to military imperatives, it has perhaps recovered its momentum. The pieces on the chessboard are gradually taking their positions and it is now up to Col al-Qadhdhafi to draw the conclusions, even if this means starting by condemning Paris' "neocolonialism" and "anti-Islamic" policy, as JANA did Saturday.

Information Minister Cited on Libyan 'Sabotage'

JN311850 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 31 (SUNA) — Chadi Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat today informed newsmen that attempts of sabotage in southern Chad are not new because Libya has started to instigate elements in the south to rise against the government since it took over Chad in June 1981. Soumaila Mahamat said Libya is encouraging elements in that region to separate. But we are firmly in control now, he said.

Libya is striving to create tension areas within Chad, dissipate the government's efforts and weaken it. It has encouraged elements from across the borders of the neighbouring countries, Soumaila Mahamat said. He said Libya's aim is to divert attention from the northern Chad it is occupying. Soumaila Mahamat indicated that sabotage activities across Chadian borders are carried out by foreign elements, which are sent by foreign elements, are of no political nature. He said a cotton ginning factory, and a cotton store were sabotaged besides attacks on transport trucks about a week ago a village on the borders with Central Africa was burned and two people died, he said. [as received]

AFP on French Reinforcements; More on 'Sabotage'

AB312100 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Aug (AFP) — France continues to regularly reinforce its military installations in Chad directed toward the north where the Libyan forces are based, whereas in Ndjamena, Chadian authorities no longer hide their concern over what they term Libyan maneuvers to stir up the south of the country. About 100 paratroopers of the eighth RPIMA (Marine Infantry Paratroopers Regiment, based in Castres) arrived on Tuesday evening in Ndjamena with their equipment, bringing the number of French soldiers in Chad to over 2,000 men, it was learned on Wednesday from French military sources in the Chadian capital. These reinforcements are in addition to the men and arms that arrived recently in Chad, and notably include individual "Apilas" antitank rocket launchers (with a range of 1,200 meters) and 120-mm mortars. French military authorities are, however, being very discreet in equipping the "Manta" force, both in terms of its quantity and characteristics.

In the field, Chadian nationals are being trained at the same time at bases established by French forces, that is to say, both at Moussro and Salal (north of Ndjamena), and at Abeche, Biltine, and Arada (eastern Chad), French military sources said, explaining that the units there were carrying out regular patrol exercises in the areas. It was not possible to know how extensive these patrols are. According to official information given by Chadian and French authorities, the French and Libyan positions are reportedly several hundred of kilometers apart.

On the other hand, the 33 AMX-10 RC tanks, earlier announced to have been sent to Chad, will, in fact, be sent to the CAR where they will form part of the "second" phase of the "Manta" operation, French military sources announced. (In Paris, informed sources explained that 10 French "AMX-10 RC" tanks will be shipped tomorrow morning from the Toulon military port to Douala (Cameroon). These tanks will replace in Libreville and Bangui the ones recently dispatched from Gabon and the CAR to Chad.)

The base that the French soldiers in Chad find most difficult to maintain seems to be that of Salal, which in fact is in the middle

of the desert where living conditions are very difficult. Water can only be sent there by water tankers coming from Moussoro which is some 190 km to the south. According to military sources, the soldiers' living conditions are gradually improving but they have to be relieved regularly (we were not informed about how frequent this is done). According to the same source, the first French unit that was sent to Salal was there for about 15 days.

Concerning the political situation, the Chadian Government is concerned about the situation in the south, where according to Ndjamena, "acts of sabotage," are (?carried out) with Libya's support. Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat described on Wednesday the case of a village that is next to the CAR border, and which was burned a week ago by a commando resulting in two deaths. The minister also talked about ambushes, the burning of cotton stock, and the sabotaging of civilian vehicles, while stressing that these actions were "limited."

According to a Western diplomatic source in Ndjamena, some Libyan-trained commandos who were trying to infiltrate southern Chad were intercepted in neighboring countries. President Hissein Habre himself on Tuesday expressed the fear that the south might be "agitated" by Libyans to disperse Chadian Government forces and asserted that he had proof that Libyan tranined commandos had infiltrated the southern part of the country.

CDR Official Comments on Habre Interview

LD312244 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], one of the main components of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] reacted tonight to Hissein Habre's statements, who in the framework of the Third World Press Club broadcast this afternoon said in particular that for him the only valid interlocutor is Libya. He refused to take into account the GUNT of Goukouni Oueddei. Tonight one of the officials of this organization, Thiam Tidjani submits again his offer to negotiate with the Chadian president. Thiam Tidjana is interviewed by Daniel Desesquel:

[Begin recording] [Tidjani] (?We believe) that the present problem is not between the (?fraternal) country of Libya and the Chadian people but rather between the various Chadian factions which must smooth out their differences through sincere negotiations, and this accords with the recommendations of the OAU Bureau and President Mitterrand's appeal.

[Desequel] Hissein Habre does not seem to want to negotiate with GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei nor with a representative from the GUNT; are you willing to negotiate with him, or at least to sit down at the same negotiating table?

[Tidjani] We firmly reject separate negotiations, we as the CDR movement will remain faithful to the Lagos agreements and to the GUNT, and (?will find) all the possible solutions only within this framework, that is, within the GUNT. Once again: There is no question of separate negotiations.

[Desequel] But the GUNT with Hissein Habre?

[Tidjani] Yes, with the Chadian National Armed Forces headed by Mr Hissein Habre. [end recording]

Bardai Reports CDR Statement on Negotiations

AB311000 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Statement by the Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Democratic Council in Bardai on 30 August]

[Summary] In view of the lying campaign of the Western mass media and the latest developments of the Chadian crisis, particularly the intervention of imperialist troops, the Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] wishes to draw the attention of national and international opinion to the following: The CDR denies the false report that it intends to (?enter into negotiations) with the dictatorial regime of Hissein Habre's FAN. "The CDR, therefore, confirms its support of the Lagos accords as the only nationally and internationally recognized legal framework. As a member of the Transitional National Union Government, the CDR — which is faithful to its traditions of struggle — reaffirms its active support of the government's official positions. Issued in Bardai on 30 August 1983."

CONGO

Foreign Minister Denounces French Position on Chad

AB292130 Dakar PANA in French 1330 GMT 29 Aug 83

Congolese minister of foreign affairs, said on Friday that France does not have a historical role to play either in Chad or in Africa. The Congolese minister, who was giving Congo's stand in reaction to Mr Mitterrand's speech on Chad, also said that France has invaded Chad by sending 3,000 soldiers to Ndjamena. Here are lengthy excerpts of the statement by the Congolese minister of foreign affairs.

"It is difficult to separate what is currently taking place in Chad from civil war. If there are armies in that country at present it is because there is a civil war. I do not think it is right to say today that one intervened in Chad because of Libya. Yesterday, France ordered Libya to withdraw its troops from Ndjamena, yet these troops were present within the framework of a military aid agreement signed between Goukouni Oueddei and Libya. Today, one claims the legality of the present government, an affair that has not yet been examined at the level of the OAU because the conditions under which this legality was formulated are questionable. The OAU troops were still in Chad when this new legality, which everyone uses to justify their intentions, was formulated. The troops of the inter-African force have not done their duty.

"The reality in Chad is the civil war. The fact is that the political forces in Chad do not get along with each other. In the face of this reality, the OAU advocates negotiations between the parties concerned. In our opinion, Goukouni's claims of legality and

Hissein's claims of legality are quite false. Today, Chad is occupied militarily by the French Army with troops comprising 3,000 men. This is abnormal. The arrival in Ndjamena of the French Army following an appeal by Hissein Habre's government to defend its legality is only a pretext to act directly in Chad. As for the historical role that France refers to, we are most preoccupied by that statement. What historical role can France have in countries that acquired their independence years ago? These countries have their destinies in their own hands. There are no more countries to assume historical role [words indistinct] linked to France historically.

"In any case, if there is a historical role, it must be reformulated by everyone. France cannot assume that role alone. We could also reverse the situation and claim an historical role as compared with France because of our historical ties. Accepting the links arising from the historical phenomenon amounts to denying in some way the independence of African countries. In any case, Congo does not believe that there is another country in the world that has a mission that differs from that being accomplished by the Congolese people.

"We think that the people of Chad are the only ones who can determine their our destiny. The history of Chad is made in Chad. That is why we have always insisted that world powers and external forces should not [words indistinct] interfere in Chad's affairs ...

"We have noticed that French bases established in Africa, including Gabon (Libreville) and the CAR (Bangui), have all functioned in this affair. Do the agreements signed between the Chadian Government and France make mention of these bases? See how far a historical role can go? That means that the former French African colonies still belong to France ... These are threats to the national independence of African countries ...

"France has no historical role to play, either in Algeria, Vietnam, or Congo, and least of all in Chad. Its historical role must not favor the persistence of neocolonialist ideas. We object to this role. We think that all the countries presently concerned with the present Chadian issue are searching for solutions in order to help the Chadian people fully enjoy their sovereignty, because Chad is an independent country. We must exert a great deal of pressure on the Chadian leaders so that they find appropriate solutions to their problems among themselves ... It is their division that has enabled external forces to intervene militarily in their country. The people of Chad do not need canons ... in order to be in their country ... They only need to understand each other ...

"You have heard it said: 'Hissein Habre cannot draw me into ...' This really means that the French Army is present in Chad. It is not at the disposal of Hissein Habre. It is an entirely independent army in Chad with objectives which do not come from Chad. Every African country, jealous of its independence, must rise against that. If we want to stick to the reasoning that Libya has occupied Chad, then we can also say that France is occupying Chad ...

"We are worried when we hear of parallels. You know of the 17th parallel in Vietnam; it means partition. Libya can be as far as the 15th parallel and France the 4th. There are no parallels. Nobody partitioned Chad. This country must remain as intact as was at independence ...

"I can't see why France and Libya should go to war. What interests me is that Chad is in difficulty. And pressure must be exerted on the Chadian political forces to reconcile their differences in order to make all the foreign forces leave Chad ...

"And after that, if the Chadians want to create a federation or a centralized constitution, that is purely their own affair: They must benefit from their sovereignty in order to establish a constitution that pleases them."

RWANDA

CND Delegation Returns From PRC Visit 30 August

EA010828 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The National Development Council [CND] chairman, militant Maurice Nhawuwary returned yesterday to Kigali after an official 1-week visit to the PRC. In the course of various talks held with Chinese officials, militant Maurice Nhawuwary recalled that there is a development plan which is being carried out with Chinese aid and indicated that the Rwandan people are The CND chairman met several Chinese officials, mainly MP's [as heard] to whom he explained the structure and functioning of our legislative system. He indicated that the setting up of the CND was part of the democratic process begun by the second republic on its foundation in January 1973. The Chinese MP's also explained to the delegation of Rwandan MP's the functioning of their people's National Assembly [words indistinct].

The principle of cooperation between the two legislative institutions was considered. Current economic and political problems were also considered by militant Maurice Nhawuwary and his Chinese counterpart, as well as Beijing's policy toward the Third World.

NIGERIA

Further House of Representatives Election Results

AB310907 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 30 (NAN) — Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] has released more results of the election to the House of Representatives. In Ankpa south constituency of Benue, Mr. Eleojo Aba (NPN) [National Party of Nigeria] won with 38,949 votes followed by retired Capt. E.A. Ujah (NPP) [Nigeria People's Party] who polled 4,047, Mr. Jeremiah Okpanachi (GNPP) [Great Nigerian People's Party] 346, Mr. Benjamin Obenda, (PRP) [People's Redemption Party] 212 while NAP [Nigeria Advance Party], which fielded no candidates, had 410 votes.

Mr. Padopas Aunah (NPP) was elected in the Gwer west constituency with 11,811 votes, Mr. Richard Nkem (NPN) scored 5,486 votes and Stephen Chikpa (UPN) 291 votes. Mr. Stephen Abako (GNPP) polled 121 votes, Cyprian Ado (PRP) 58 while NAP, which fielded no candidate, received 76 votes.

In the Vandeika east constituency, the incumbent Representative Mr. Ugba Uye (NPN) was re-elected with 20,264 votes beating Mr. Timo Thy Aondoakaa (NPP) who polled 8,794 votes. Mr. Joseph Agera (UPN) got 616, Mr. John Gavar (GNPP), 186, while NAP and PRP which fielded no candidates, got 100 and 63 votes representatively.

Mr. Joseph Idachaba (NPN) polled 39,789 votes to emerge victorious in the Idah south constituency while Alhaji Adaku Idoko (NPP) scored 3,279 votes to come second. The UPN candidate, Mr. Patrick Achor, scored 586 votes, the GNPP candidate, Mr. Andrew Osaya, 401 votes while NAP and PRP, which had no candidates, scored 300 and 186 votes respectively.

In Idah north, Mr. Stephen Idakwo (NPN) was elected with 19,161 votes while Mr. Alfred Abu (UPN) had 2,843 votes and Mr. Egene Ura (NPP) 1,723 votes. Mallam Salifu Enejoh (GNPP) got 363 votes, Mr. Isa Musa (PRP) got 186 votes while NAP had 318 votes although it fielded no candidate.

In Bassa/Dekina, Mr. Salifu Audu of the NPN emerged winner with 47,496 votes, while the incumbent representative, Mr. Joel Abu (NPP) polled 18,876 votes. The UPN candidate, Mr. Abdullahi Shuaibu, got 1,426 votes, the GNPP candidate, Mr. Abdu Yahaya, UPN votes, while the NAP and PRP, which fielded no candidates got 555 and 383 votes respectively.

In Okpkwu west, Mr. Francis Abbah (NPN) polled 31,303 votes, Mr. Samuel Adoyi (NAP) 17,062 votes and Mr. Innocenet Okwori (UPN) got 696 votes. NAP, GNPP and PRP fielded no candidate but received 342,929 and 214 votes respectively.

Mr. Vincenet Okwu of the NPN got 28,336 votes to win the seat in the Oturkpo constituency with Mr. Ejembi Oko, (GNPP) coming second with 27,278 votes. Mr. Ekedegwa Odaudu (UPN) received 1,223 votes while the GNPP, NAP and PRP fielded no candidates.

The NPP candidate for the Oju federal constituency, Mr. Okpabi Patrick scored 75,222 to be elected while Dr. Patrick Ochima (NPN) polled 66,548 votes and Mr. Pete Ogbu (UPN) had 1,869 votes. GNPP, NAP and PRP fielded no candidates.

In the Makurdi federal constituency, Mr. Valentine Iortim of the NPP was elected with 27,198 votes while David Gever (NPN) came second with 20,033 and Mr. Thomas Aji (UPN) got 544 votes. The GNPP, PRP and NAP fielded no candidates.

In Ower east, Mr. Joseph Ugo (NPN) polled 12,068 votes, Mr. Dennis Humbe (UPN) 5,972, Mr. Charles Kpagh (NPP) 3,736 and Mr. Alfred Agia (GNPP) 239 votes. NAP and PRP fielded no candidates.

Mr. John Awen of the NPN won the election in Vandeikya west with 16,152 votes, Mr. Simeon Gwar (UPN) polled 7,383 votes while Mr. Samuel Daka (NPP) had 2,634 votes to place third. The GNPP, NAP and PRP fielded no candidates.

[Words indistinct] seats in 13 constituencies, the NPP in three while the other parties are yet to win any seats. The results from Borno, shows that the NPN won all the eight seats so far released.

In Biu north federal constituency, the NPN candidate, Mr. Yusuf Dibal, scored 48,547 votes, Alhaji Hassan Kantoma (NPP) 2,773, the UPN candidate, Mr. James Kadale 1,480 votes while Malam Humammed Durum of the PRP, polled 1,091 votes. The NAP which did not field any candidate got 823 votes.

The NPN candidate for Biu south, Alhaji Buba Saraki Dibal, scored 57,712 votes, Mr. Paul Mshelia of GNPP, got 17,979, Alhaji Dza Maka Inuwa Kwari (UPN) polled 2,608 while NAP and PRP which did not field any candidate got 1,229 and 505 votes respectively.

In Fune constituency, Alhaji Mohammed Gajere of NPN polled 42,672 votes, Alhaji Hassan Abba, UPN, scored 2,950 votes, Alhaji Haruna Garba of GNPP got 1,376 votes, the NPP candidate, Alhaji Hussaini Umoru polled 631 votes. Both NAP and PRP did not contest.

In Gwoza constituency, Alhaji Yahaya Guduf of NPN scored 50,538 votes, the GNPP candidate, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, got 15,597 votes Alhaji Audu Mbico of UPN scored 9,405 votes while the NPP candidate, Alhaji Usman Ishaku polled 962 votes. No candidate represented both the NAP and PRP but scored 486 and 878 votes respectively.

In Maiduguri constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Mohammed Mala, won with 48,253 votes, closely followed by the GNPP Alhaji Abba Bashir of the GNPP who scored 22,936 votes, the UPN candidate Alhaji Kachalla Ajimi polled 2,478 votes, Alhaji Audu Danuthou of PRP got 1,886 votes, Alhaji Umaru Shirwa, NPP, received 1,264 and the NAP candidate, Alhaji Gana, scored 490 votes.

In Damboa constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Musa Bulama, scored 20,485 votes, followed by Alhaji Bukar Multe Saleh, GNPP with 14,276 votes and Alhaji Maina Yaya Chibok of the UPN scored 1,743 votes. The NPP candidate, Alhaji Lawan Kolo Maina scored 802 votes. Both PRP and NAP did not contest but scored 346 and 784 votes respectively.

In Monguno federal constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Mastafa Maube polled 95,049 votes, the GNPP candidate, Alhaji Abatcha Gumari, scored 3,740 while the UPN candidate, Alhaji Mohammed Nur, polled 1,187 votes. NPP candidate, Alhaji Alkali Gana, received 600 while both NAP and PRP which did not contest, scored 511 and 466 votes respectively.

In Nguru central, Alhaji Kabiru Dan Yaro of the NPN polled 15,230 votes to win the seat while Alhaji Admau Shehu of the GNPP scored 6,081 votes, Alhaji Adamu Bala (PRP) got 2,814 while the UPN contestant, Alhaji Garba Ngoma, polled 2,550 votes. The NPP candidate, Alhaji Abdullahi Mohammed, scored 762 while the NAP, which did not contest, scored 243 votes.

Party Breakdown of Seats Won

AB312135 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Results of the last Saturday's election into the House of Representatives so far released by the Federal Electoral Commission is 320. Out of this the National Party of Nigeria has 211 seats followed by the Nigeria People's Party with 43. The People's Redemption Party has 34 to place third, while the Unity Party of Nigeria comes next with 31. The Great Nigeria People's Party and Nigeria Advance Party are yet to win any seats. Sixty-seven are being awaited.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Meets With Leader of Banned Party

AB311045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo, leader of the Upper Voltan Progressive Front, which was banned along with all other former political parties, was received late yesterday morning by head of state Captain Thomas Sankara. At the request of the head of state, Mr Ki-Zerbo went to the Entente Council [Sankara's headquarters] and was briefed on the measures taken by the National Council of the Revolution against the leaders of the dissolved political parties. He was clearly told that the 4 August revolution would treat everyone according to his actions and behavior. It will be very harsh with all those who might try to hamper the current process in one way or other.

Foreign Minister Delivers Nonaligned Day Address

AB311550 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Address by Foreign Affairs Minister Arba Diallo in Ouagadougou on 31 August on the occasion of Nonaligned Movement Day — recorded]

[Text] More than a quarter of a century after the Bandung historic conference and 22 years after the first summit of the nonaligned countries, the nature of the fundamental relations between the great powers and Third World countries has hardly changed. As a matter of fact, the peoples of the developing countries — whatever their nationalities — continue to suffer the same ills: domination, colonial exploitation, and international imperialism, of which the policies of racial discrimination and the categorical denial of the right to self-determination to the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine are for us the most odious and unacceptable.

The celebration of this anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement affords the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and the government an opportunity to reaffirm forcefully their complete adherence to the historic position and the fundamental principles of the nonaligned countries. As the CNR chairman and head of state stated, the Upper Voltan people will be present wherever there is an assault on man's freedom and dignity, wherever the colonized and dominated people are denied the right to freely make their own political, economic, and social choices. Upper Volta will maintain a genuine, nonaligned policy and cooperate with all justice- and peace-loving countries on an equal footing and on the basis of strict respect for others' sovereignty and political and ideological options.

At the same time, though the Upper Voltan Government and people maintain a nonaligned policy, they will acknowledge and duly appreciate the countries whose policies contribute to the promotion of the Nonaligned Movement's objectives. Also, they will strongly and bluntly denounce the policies of any power and any organization whose overt or covert actions are aimed at perpetuating the current status quo, that is, domination, inequality, and injustice.

We, therefore, reaffirm our opposition to all imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policies. We reaffirm the right of peoples to freedom and independence, the right of states to sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the urgent need to usher in a new world economic order as the fundamental basis for the establishment of more equitable economic relations in the world. Upper Volta has gone through all the ups and downs of colonial exploitation and, therefore, understands better than any other country the need for the promotion of the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement everywhere. It believes that this is the best way to ward off and resist all forms of imperialist aggression

against the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of states and to fight against colonialism and apartheid. To defend these principles means to defend man as a whole; it means to contribute to the establishment of a more just and brotherly society. The fatherland or death. We shall overcome.

Defense Minister Leads Delegation to Libya
AB010900 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] On the occasion of the celebrations of the 14th anniversary of the great revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a delegation from our country led by His Excellency Battalion Commander Bouakari Lingani, minister of national defense and veterans affairs and commander in chief of the national Armed Forces, has left by special flight for Tripoli. Others included in the delegation are Lieutenant Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the defense committees, Lieutenant Laurent Selgo, and Barro Damo, minister of finance. Three delegates of the defense committees are also included in the delegation.

ANGOLA

President dos Santos Addresses Press Conference

MB310959 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the party and the republic, said recently that the attack on Cangamba by South African troops constituted a new element in the war mounted by South Africa against Angola.

The head of state said at a press conference given to foreign journalists that the South African Air Force intervention against that town of Moxico Province, about 500 km from the Namibian border, could be the prelude for the unleashing of attacks of this kind on other areas more to the north. The aim of the South African intervention, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos revealed, was to place UNITA in Cangamba essentially for two reasons: first, because the UN secretary general was coming to southern Africa, and it was important to create a victory for UNITA to help enable South Africa to exert pressure by using that group of bandits in the negotiations over Namibia; and the second reason is purely linked to the destabilization activity and to the implementaiton of the plan by Pretoria for the puppets to occupy the diamond area.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos added that Angola would use all the means at its disposal to displace the South African forces occupying southern Angola. He once again made clear the position of the party, government, and people of Angola on the link established by the administrations of Washington and Pretoria between the presence in our country of the Cuban internationalist troops and the independence of Namibia. His position was, therefore, against the linkage. [word in English]

On the alleged dialogue with the UNITA bandit group, highly publicized by Western information media, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that there was no truth in this. Recalling the countless sacrifices made by our people, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos underlined the continued diversion to the field of defense of financial resources and cadres, and the subsequent reduction of public revenue needed to satisfy basic needs such as food, clothing, health facilities, housing, and so on.

Despite the black picture generated by the imperialist war imposed on the People's Republic of Angola, our revolution presents some very positive points. The head of state cited independence as an example, an achievement of great significance which enabled the creation of a new kind of administration which has already been put into effect — despite the serious problem of a shortage of cadres — in an important state sector of the economy, including agriculture, industry, transport, and others; while on the social level, schools have been nationalized, a new education system has been established, and free medical assistance to all citizens has been guaranteed.

MAURITIUS

Governor General Appoints New Ministers

AB271400 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Port Louis, 27 Aug (AFP) — Gaetan Duval was appointed deputy prime minister on Saturday by Drayendranath Burrenchobay, the Mauritian governor general, to the general surprise of observers who had expected the appointment of Kader Bhayat to this post. The governor general Saturday appointed Aneerood Jugnauth as Mauritian prime minister, minister of defense and internal security, minister of information, minister of administrative reform, and minister of internal communications. Mr Bhayat retains the function of minister of industry and trade, prices, and consumer protection. With the advice of the prime minister, the governor general appointed the following parliamentarians to the Cabinet:

Deputy Prime Minister & Attorney General	Gatean Duval
Women & Family Affairs	Mrs Sheilabai Bappoo
Public Works	Rohit Beedassy
Industry, Trade, Prices & Consumer Protection	Kader Bhayat

Minister of:

Economic Affairs & Development	Satcam Boolell
Employment, Social Security & National Solidarity	Diwakur Bundhun
Industry & Cooperatives	Ramsamy Chedumbarum
Agriculture, Fisheries & Natural Resources	Kishore Deerpalsingh
Labor & Industrial Relations	Joseph Duval
Rodriguez Island Affairs	France Felicite
Foreign Affairs, Tourism & Emigration	Anil Gayan
Health	Jagdish Ghurburdun
Youth & Sports	Michael James Kevin Glover
Housing, Lands & Environment	Dwarkanath Gungah
Finance	Seetanah Lutchmeenaraidoo
Local Administration	Sylvio Michel
Education, Arts, Cultural Affairs & Leisure	Armoogum Parsooramen
Energy & Communications	Hahyendra Utchanan

AFP on Appointments

AB280835 Paris AFP in English 0418 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Port Louis, Aug 28 (AFP) — Ten ministers retained their portfolios in the new Government of Mauritius announced here

Saturday, but Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth caused general surprise by some alterations to the coalition lineup he had promised before last Sunday's general election. The post of deputy premier went to Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the Social Democratic Party, instead of to Abdool Kader Bhayat, who simply stays on as minister of commerce, shipping, prices and consumer protection.

Sir Gaetan, 53, also named attorney-general, was to have taken the External Affairs Ministry, but the prime minister had left it in charge of the previous incumbent, 34-year-old lawyer Anil Gayan. Prime Minister Jugnauth, 53, has taken the portfolios of defence, internal security, information, internal communications and reform of institutions. It is his third Cabinet since winning the June 1982 election at the head of a leftwing coalition which obliterated 20 years of Labor Party dominance but itself split apart last March.

The new alliance comprises Mr Jugnauth's Militant Socialist Movement, Sir Gaetan's Social Democrats, and the Labor Party. It has 46 seats in the 70-seat Parliament. The Mauritian Militant Movement of Paul Berenger has 22. Mr Berenger, one of the government partners until the split earlier this year, in fact lost his seat in last Sunday's poll by 74 votes, but was among eight MP's returned to the house by the electoral commission under a 'best losers' system. He is to be official leader of the opposition.

The best losers system ensures balanced representation for this Indian Ocean island's communities of Hindus (52 percent), Creoles (28.50 percent, mainly Catholic), Moslems (16.50 percent) and Chinese (2.9 percent). The remaining two seats are held by the people's organization on the outlying Island of Rodrigues. One of its members, France Felicite has been appointed minister for Rodrigues and the outer islands.

Labor Party President Sir Satcam Boolell was named economic planning and development minister. The president of Premier Jugnauth's party, Sylvio Michel, takes the local government portfolio. Parliament is expected to meet on about September 6. One of the government's first tasks will be to present the budget, which was delayed by last June's dissolution of Parliament.

Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, reappointed yesterday, warned in May it would be the toughest budget in the island's history. He is scheduled to resume negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on a recovery programme. Overpopulated with one million inhabitants, Mauritius is experiencing record unemployment and deficits. It is extremely dependent on the single crop of sugar.

On the constitutional front, Mr Jugnauth has already announced that his predecessor Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the island's dominant political figure for over 20 years as Labor Party leader, is shortly to be made governor-general in place of Drayendranath Burrenchobay before eventually becoming first president of the republic which the coalition has pledged to turn the country into. As a Commonwealth member, Mauritius currently acknowledges Queen Elizabeth of Britain as head of state.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Foreign Ministry Delegation in Maputo

MB311056 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Foreign Ministry led by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Vladilen Vasev arrived in Maputo last evening. It was received on arrival by division director of the Foreign Ministry (Mussajir Jayshant).

Talks Begin

MB311400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Mozambique and the USSR began talks in Maputo this morning within the framework of regular consultations and as part of the two countries' foreign policies. The disarmament issue and the new international economic order are part of the main themes of these talks. The present situation in southern Africa and the world in general will also be examined.

The talks are being led by (Mussajir Jayshant), the director of international organizations and conferences in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Vladilen Vasev, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and director of the African Department. These contacts are a continuation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. The heads of both the delegations pointed out that the talks are aimed at strengthening the anti-imperialist front at a time when an increasing belligerence by imperialism is being observed on every continent.

The Soviet delegation will leave Maputo the day after tomorrow for Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation is expected to visit a residential area in Maputo.

Delegation Heads Comment

MB311909 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Within the framework of regular contacts and the foreign policies of the two countries, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR began talks in the Mozambique capital today. The talks are centered on the problems of disarmament, the new international economic order, and the current situation in southern Africa, as well as the international situation. The Mozambique delegation to the talks is led by the director of international organizations and conferences in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Mussajir Daudi Jayshant).

[Begin recording] We are sure that our talks will be characterized by the openness and the understanding existing between the two parties and the two governments engaged in the building of socialism. We are sure that with these talks we shall reinforce the anti-imperialist front at a moment when greater hawkishness is being shown by imperialism on all continents. [end recording]

That was (Mussajir Daudi Jayshant), head of the Mozambique delegation at the talks with its Soviet counterpart. The Soviet delegation is led by Vladilen Vasev, ambassador extraordinary of the USSR and director of the Africa Department. Vladilen Vasev stressed the character under which these talks are being held:

[Begin recording] [Vasev in Russian fading to Portuguese translation] Certainly, meetings of this kind are not held at random. They stem from the character of the relations existing between our peoples, parties, and governments. These meetings are regular, and they contribute toward our common interests. We endeavor to effect a fruitful cooperation, not only during these consultations but also in the future. [end recording]

Vladilen Vasev and his delegation will tour a residential area in Matola during their stay in Mozambique. The Soviet delegation will leave for Zimbabwe the day after tomorrow.

Trade Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia
MB311403 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The 10-day international trade exhibition going on at the Mozambican trade fair, FACIM, is beginning to show results. An agreement to boost trade cooperation between Mozambique and Czechoslovakia was signed yesterday. According to the agreement Mozambique will export to Czechoslovakia tea, cotton, cashew nuts, sisal, and other materials, while Czechoslovakia will in return export metal products, construction machinery, raw materials, sport equipment, and many other textile products.

The director of the fair, (Jaime Levi), commenting on the first 5 days of the exhibition, said that Mozambican businessmen have been displaying more vigor and aggressiveness in their work to make the exhibition a success. Mr (Levi) said with this spirit the exhibition will give the Mozambican economy a new face in the field of external trade.

Zambian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks
MB291836 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister of Zambia, Nalumino Mundia, has said it is important that his country and Mozambique strengthen bilateral relations in all areas in the face of unjustified and unwarranted attacks on the frontline states by the South African regime. Speaking at the Maputo International Airport today while on a stopover from Swaziland, Mr Mundia said relations between Zambia and Mozambique can be increased through constant contact and exchange of ideas.

Mr Mundia told reporters that during his stopover he would hold discussions with Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano. Mr Chissano met Mr Mundia at the airport. Mr Mundia said during the discussions he would express Zambia's gratitude for the presence of President Samora Machel at the United National Independence Party [UNIP] general conference last week. President Samora and the Mozambican delegation gave Zambia a very strong moral support, Mr Mundia said. Earlier this month Mr Chissano visited Zambia for talks with the authorities covering cooperation between UNIP and Frelimo Party.

Sao Tomean Delegation Arrives on Visit
MB301805 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, led by Alda do Espirito Santo, member of the Political Bureau of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement and secretary of the Central Committee of that movement for political and ideological affairs, arrived in Maputo this afternoon. The delegation, which also includes a member of the national youth commission of Sao Tome and Principe, was welcomed on arrival at Maputo International Airport by the secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Armando Panguene. The Sao Tome delegation will hold talks with Mozambican officials.

NAMIBIA

Van Niekerk Welcomes Ideas on Interim Government
MB312004 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr van Niekerk, has reaffirmed that the present dispensation in the territory will not continue indefinitely, but that the rate of change will depend on the various political parties. He said his negotiations with political leaders were continuing in order to reach consensus on an acceptable interim dispensation.

Dr van Niekerk re-emphasized the availability of the necessary framework within the council of state, whereby a system of government for South-West Africa could be worked out for the period before independence. He said, however, that should political parties believe that a body with greater representation and acceptability could be formed, he would more than welcome such a body. He pointed out that political parties had to decide on the matter in which the country had to be governed in the interim.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha: Perez de Cuellar Report 'Encouraging'
MB311920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Cape Town, August 31, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has described the report of the U.N. secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on S.W.A./Namibia, as "encouraging." Mr Botha said in a statement in Cape Town tonight a quick study of the secretary general's report to the Security Council and discussions during Dr Perez de Cuellar's visit to South Africa and the territory itself showed the secretary general had reported factually on a number of issues.

"It is clear he put South Africa's position, as conveyed to him, correctly," Mr Botha said. "It is correct that the question of Cuban withdrawal was not part of his assignment, but he also put South Africa's viewpoint on this matter correctly." As far as he was concerned Dr Perez de Cuellar could just as well have added it was not only South Africa's view that the Cubans had to withdraw, but was also part of an understanding it had reached with the United States and the other members of the Western Five Contact Group. "It is not only South Africa that insists on Cuban withdrawal."

Mr Botha said he noticed that Dr Perez de Cuellar had said in his report the people of S.W.A./Namibia laboured under a denial of their right to self-determination. "It is gratifying that the secretary general does not give South Africa the blame for this. The South African Government's basic premise is precisely that the people of the territory must decide their own future without there being any form of intimidation whatsoever.

"The large numbers of Cubans in Angola, along with the terrorist deeds of SWAPO, create the worst form of intimidation imaginable. That is one of the reaons why the Cubans will have to withdraw from Angola. Seen as a whole, I regard the secretary general's report as encouraging. As I have said before, all future negotiations and developments will now centre on the question of Cuban withdrawal," Mr Botha said.

Johannesburg: Ciskei Transport Minister Detained

MB311317 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The liaison officer of the Ciskeian police, Major J.A. (Njaki), has confirmed that the minister of transport of Ciskei, Mr Namba Sebe, has been detained. Mr Sebe is a brother of President Lennox Sebe. Our East London news office says no further details are available at this stage.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Makes Brief Visit to Mozambique

MB010559 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi paid a snap visit to Maputo yesterday. This was confimred by a spokesman for the cabinet offices, but no details were released and the purpose of the visit could not be established at the time of going to press. Prince Bhekimpi and his high powered entourage were expected to return last night.

Prince Bhekimpi is understood to have been accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and the Prime Minister's Private Secretary, Mr Vusi Dlamini. They are reported to have been seen off at Lomahasha Border Post by an official of the Protocol Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Zambian Prime Minister Pays Visit to Kingdom

Opens Trade Fair

MB280541 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] The visiting Zambian prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, says that unless black independent countries join efforts together to produce enough food to feed their peoples, they face the danger of losing their independence. Officially opening this year's International Trade Fair in Manzini last night, the Zambian premier said for Africa to achieve her political, economic, social, and cultural emancipation and viability, African states needed to stand resolutely and resiliently and face the challenging responsibilities of promoting harmony, peace, and economic progress on the African Continent.

Mr Mundia said although Swaziland was a small country, she has achieved a lot in economic development, particularly in the field of agriculture, adding that his country has a lot to learn from Swaziland. Before delivering his speech, the Zambian prime minister asked for a minute's silence in honor of the late King Sobhuza II, a man he described as a great source of inspiration, not only to the Swazis, but to the world at large.

Speaking at the same gathering, the minister for commerce, industry, mines, and tourism, Prince Nqaba, said before His Majesty King Sobhuza died, he expressed his wish that the trade fair grounds be expanded into bigger premises, and he assured the Zambian prime minister that the next time he comes to open yet another fair, it will be at a bigger place.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

MB280807 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has signed cultural and trade agreements of cooperation with his Swaziland counterpart, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini. Mr Mundia said the signing of the two agreements will enhance links between the two countries and the two peoples, and he described the economic ties between the countries as very good. The prime minister called for the strengthening of the warm relations that exist between the two countries for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

In reply, Prince Dlamini assured Mr Mundia that the excellent relations that exist between Zambia and Swaziland would not fall apart. Prince Dlamini said he was highly impressed by Zambia's political and economic development. The ceremony, which took place at the Cabinet office in Mbabane, was attended by the Swaziland Cabinet ministers, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Clement Mwanashiku, and Zambia's ambassador to Mozambique, who is also accredited to Swaziland, Mr Cox Sikhumba. Mr Mundia was in Mbabane to officially open the Swaziland International Trade Fair.

Banquet Hosted

MB300707 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 30 Aug 83 p 16

[By Vusie Gamedze]

[Text] Swazis are capable of solving their own political problems without foreign intervention, Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi said in Ezulwini. Speaking during the State banquet held at the Royal Swazi Spa, Prince Bhekimpi said: "Foreign intervention will make matters worse and the only way Swazis will overcome their problems is through peaceful negotiations, not violence. There are strifes in other countries and violence is used as a remedy to end them. But as Swazis, we feel violence will not overcome our problems," he said. He said he hoped that Namibia will get her independence through peaceful negotiations not by violence.

Addressing the Zambian Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, Prince Bhekimpi said he hoped that in the future Swaziland and Zambia will continue to assist each other in whatever form of assistance available. "I hope there will also be an import and export exchange of goods between the two countries," said Prince Bhekimpi.

Speaking at the same occasion, Mr Mundia said outside forces must not interfere in another country's domestic problems. "Foreigners must be invited to intervene and they must not just jump in, in matters involving another country's internal affairs," he said. He said if this principle is not followed problems would accumulate and they would end unsolved. "Swaziland is greater than South Africa despite the fact that the country has lesser resources and it is not militarily strong. I wish whites in South Africa would copy the way of life in Swaziland and implement it in their country. Swaziland is an example that shows blacks and whites can peacefully live together," said Mr Mundia.

"In Zambia we believe that everybody is born free and must fight for independence. This can only be achieved by peaceful means. If someone sees that he is exploited he has a right to fight for his freedom. Force must be used as a last resort," said Mr Mundia.

Talks With Sozisa, Bhekimpi

MB300720 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 30 Aug 83 p 16

[By Mandla Magagula]

[Excerpts] Mr Nalumino Mundia [prime minister of Zambia] flew back home yesterday after a two-day visit to Swaziland. Before his departure yesterday, he held discussions with the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, members of the Liqoqo and the Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi. The discussions were held behind closed doors at the national offices at Nkanini. There was no Press statement afterwards.

At the end of the talks, Prince Sozisa presented Mr Mundia with an ox. The convoy later drove to the Lobamba Guest House below Somhlolo National Stadium. It was not immediately established whether the Zambian delegation would slaughter the ox or not.